SEMI-WEEKLY NORTH-CAROLINA STANDARD.

SEMI-WEEKLY, $4 PER ANNUM. PUBLISHED WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MORNINGS. WEEKLY, $2 PER ANNUM.

VOL. III. RALEIGH, NORTH-CAROLINA, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1853. NO. 24.

THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY BY

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY. Two dollars per annum in advance, or within the first month, Two dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY. Four dollars per annum, in advance, or within the first month; Four Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

☞ The above rules will be inflexibly adhered to.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding fourteen lines wil be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Court orders and Judidicial Advertisements will be charged 25 per cent higher than the above rates. A reasonable reduction will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge.

Subscribers, and others, who may wish to send money o the Editor, can do so at all times, by Mail and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

Mail Arrangements at Raeigh.

Arrival and Departure of Railroad and Stage Lines at and from Raleigh.

NORTHERN MAIL—(By Railroad.)
Leaves daily (except Sunday) - - at 5 a. m.
Arrives daily (except Sunday) - - at 9½ p. m.
The mail closes at 9 p. m. of the day before it leaves.

SOUTHERN MAIL—(By Stage.)
Leaves daily (except Sunday) - - at 10 a. m.
Arrives daily (except Sunday) - - at 10 p. m.
Mail closes at 9 a. m.

WESTERN MAIL—(By Stage.)
Leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 a. m.
Arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8½ p. m.
This mail is not due until 11½ p. m., closes at 8 a. m.

PITTSBOROUGH MAIL—(By Stage.)
Leaves Tuesday and Saturday - - at 5 a. m.
Arrives Monday and Thursday - - at 7 p. m.
Mail closes at 9 p. m.

GOLDSBOROUGH MAIL—(By Stage.)
Leaves daily (except Sunday) - - at 8 a. m.
Arrives daily (except Monday) - - at 3a m.
Mail closes at 7 a. m.

TARBOROUGH MAIL—(By Stage.)
Leaves Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 3 a. m.
Arrives Sunday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 p. m.
Mail closes at 9 p. m. night before.

ROXBOROUGH MAIL—(By Horse.)
Leaves Friday - - - - - at 12 m.
Arrives Friday - - - - - at 10 a. m.
Mail closes at 12 M.

October 18, 1852. 97—

CLOTHING EMPORIUM!

"We Study to Please."

THE Subscriber has just returned from the Northern Cities, where he has been engaged in superintending the manufacture of his entire

STOCK OF CLOTHING.

Which is now being opened

AT HIS NEW STORE.

Old Stand,

Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

His Store is fitted up in a style of elegance, superior to any in the State, and his Stock presents attractions, rarely to be seen, except in the large assortments of the Northern cities. E. L. HARDING.

Raleigh, October 4th, 1852. 83

A Large Lot of Musical Instruments,

BY the retail or wholesale; Guitars from three to forty dollars, Violins from 25 cents to 50 dollars, Banjors of all sizes and prices, Flutes with from one to eight keys. Octave Flutes, Fifes, Accordeons, French and German, &c.

A very fine lot of new and fashionable Music, Music Books bound, with the music selected by myself to suit all kinds of performers.

Paint for Oil or Water colors of every description, put up in tin boxes or by the single tube. Canvass on stretchers or by the single yard of all sizes—in short every thing that belongs to the Fine Arts.

Perfumeries and fancy articles of all kinds, too tedious to mention.

Two second-handed Pianos to sell or rent.

K. W. PETERSILIA.

Raleigh, October 18th, 1852. 97—

RESTAUREANT.

THIS Establishment is fitted up in a style of neatness and convenience to suit the public.

Fresh Oysters, Fish, Birds, &c.

Received Daily,

and served up in in the best manner.

☞ Private Rooms furnished for Parties.

There are also two fine BILLIARD TABLES in the Establishment.

JOHN KANE.

RALEIGH, December 6, 1852. 7—

NOTICE TO CONFECTIONERS.

WE would respectfully inform our friends of Raleigh and vicinity that we are now in possession of a very extensive assortment of Fruits, Confectionaries, Toys, &c., and would advise all those who desire laying in their Christmas supplies to send in their orders early, so as there may be no difficulty in getting their articles forwarded by the Mail Trains. If delayed too long, owing to the great quantity of goods to be sent by these trains for the Holiday's, some may be prevented.

SAMUEL H. MARKS & SON.

Petersburg, Va., December 15, 1852. 10—

Boots and Shoes.

CORK Sole Boots, with Double Uppers at the low price of $4,50. Double Sole Nailed Bottom Boots for Waggoners and Rail Road Hands. A large Stock of Double and Single Sole Brogans will be sold cheap. Ladies Shoes and Bootees, Manufactured by Robin n & Co.

Call and examine our Stock before buying elsewhere.

SELBY & MURRAY.

September 1852 10—

Groceries, &c.

BROWN, Clarified, Crushed and Loaf Sugar; Java, Laguira, Maracaibo and Rio Coffee; Super Imperial and Gunpowder Tea, Sperm, Adamantine and Hull's & Son's Tallow Candles. Hardware, Crockery, Blacksmith's Tools. Cotton Bagging Gunny and Dundee, and Rope, Swede and English Iron, Cast Steel, Blister and German do. Blasting Powder, Horse Shoes and Horse Shoe Nails, &c., are always kept by

SELBY & MURRAY.

North Carolina Manufactures.

BATTLE & SON, Are still manufacturing, at the ROCKY MOUNT MILLS, N. C. about 300,000 lbs. *Cotton Yarns*, per annum (equal to the best Georgia Yarns,) which they will deliver to Merchants free of charge, at New York prices.

Orders addressed to Battle, & Son, Rocky Mount, N. C., will receive prompt attention.

February, 1852. 29—1y.

SMOKING AND CHEWING TOBACCO, superior quality—an additional supply just to hand and for sale by

J. McKIMMON.

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

ALEXANDER CREECH has received the largest portion of his

Stock of Fancy and Staple dry GOODS,

to which he invites the attention of all who wish to buy handsome and cheap Goods. His stock consists in part of the following:

French Musline de Lains and Merinoes,
American de Lains and Thibet Cloths,
Alboni Plaids, new style, and Prussian Cashmeres,
Alpacas, a large assortment,
English and American Prints, great variety,
Ginghams, Flanuels, and Irish Linens,
Jackonette, Swiss, Checked and Talton Muslins,
French Emb'd. and Woolen Shawls,
A good assortment of Gloves and Hosiery,
Work'd Collars, Edgings and Insertions,
Lyle and Thread Edgings,
Linencambric Handk's, Diapers, Bonnet-Ribbons &c., &c.
Bl'k French Cloths and Cassimeres,
Satin, Silk and Cashmere Vestings,
Silk Hand'k. and Italian Cravats,
Tweeds, Sattennettes and Ohio Jeans,
Kerseys, Linseys and Blankets,
Bleach'd and Brown Domestics,
Heavy Ingrain Carpeting and Medium,
Also an assortment of Ready-Made Clothing.

Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Boots & Shoes,

And many other articles not named; all of which he is determined to sell at his usual low prices, and earnestly requests all those in want of new and cheap Goods to give him a call at his stand, three doors above Mr. R. Smith's, where he will be found ready and willing to serve his customers. He returns his sincere thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and surrounding country for past patronage, and hopes to merit the continuance of the same.

Raleigh, Sept. 17, 1852. 89—

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE,

In the thriving Town of Goldsboro', N. C., On Tuesday, Februry 22, 1853.

BEING desirous of increasing my Manufacturing facilities, and, in order to realize means for that purpose, I will offer at Public Sale, on Tuesday of February Court, in the Town of Goldsboro', my DWELLING and STORE-HOUSE, so favorably known as the VARIETY STORE. The locality and area of the premises, being 160 feet front upon West-Centre and 200 feet upon Chesnut-Street, makes it the most desirable situation in Town. For a business locality it has no rival, being within one block of two of the best Hotels in the Union. Goods can be discharged from the Wilmington Railroad within 70 feet of the Store door. The North Carolina Railroad will terminate but a short distance from the premises, and also the Atlantic Railroad, which is now in contemplation, will have its terminus very near them.

This location is equally desireable for a private residence, being beautifully shaded with twelve or more oak trees, and upon the lot there is a most excellent well of water.

In the rear of the above-mentioned premises is an unimproved Lot, fronting upon Chestnut-Street 204 feet, and 160 feet upon Greenwich-Street. which will be sold at the same time. Possession will be given immediately both of the dwelling and the store-house.

In consideration of the rapid growth of Goldsboro', and its many railroads and other advantages it has over all other interior towns in the State, the above is the rarest chance ever yet offered to capiaalists for a safe and judicious investment.

Terms made known on the day of sale.

F. L. BOND.

January 15, 1853. 20—t22dFeb.

TO FARMERS AND OTHERS.

BROGANS! BROGANS!

THE subscriber has now on hand and intends to keep at all times during the Fall and Winter seasons a large and good assortment of Negro Shoes, for male and female, embracing all kinds used

For Plantation and other Purposes.

Amongst my assortment of Brogans may be found the Hungarian shoe and Stitchdowns, to which I would call the attention of Farmers and others in want of a superior article for their servants. My prices shall be as low as similar goods can be bought elsewhere, and I would respectfully invite the attention of all to an examination of my stock, as I shall sell low for cash.

I have also on hand and intend constantly to keep, a large and well selected assortment of

Ladie's & Gentlemen's Boots & Shoes.

including all of the latest styles and patterns. Also,

Boys and Youths Boots and Shoes,

Misses and Children's Shoes, all kinds,

Travelling and hair Trunks, Valices, Bonnet Boxes, Carpet Bags, Satchels, Blacking, Brushes. &c. All of which will be sold at the lowest prices for cash, by

A. J. PARTIN.

Sign of the Big Boot.

Raleigh, September 18, 1852. 88—

GRAY'S INVALUABLE OINTMENT

I DEEM it proper to inform the public that my own name and label has been very extensively counterfeited. I have, therefore, adopted the label of my son, William F. Gray, of Nashville, Tennessee; and all the Ointment I have made since the 1st of January, 1852, bears his name, written by me in a large and plain hand. My son has sent, by an Agent, a large supply of the Ointment into the Western part of North Caroiina, and has lately made a shipment to Wilmington of several thousand boxes. In the course of some few months every County in the State will be furnished with an adequate supply of the Ointment. My son is the only person to whom I have imparted a perfect knowledge of preparing the Ointment, and the Ointment made by him will be genuine—all without his label and signature should be avoided as spurious.

WILLIAM W. GRAY.

Raleigh, January 11th, 1853. 16

$20 REWARD!

RANAWAY, on Monday, the 24th instant, my boy RITE. Said boy is about five feet five or six inches high, twenty-eight or thirty years old, black, speaks quick when spoken to, good countenance, limps, but I am not positive in which limb, but upon a close examination the muscles of the lame hip will be found a little less; no other marks recollected. He is probably endeavoring to make his way to the State of Mississippi, as Col. T. T. Grice has lately moved, carrying his wife to that country; he sent his clothes by her, and left without any known cause.

The above reward will be given for his confinement in auy jail out of the State, so that I get him, or ten dollars if arrested in the State and confined in some jail near.

ELIAS BARNES.

Johnston County, N. C. Jan. 29. 1853.

P. S. My Post-office is Creachville, Johnston county, N. C. 957—wtf.

NOTICE.

WILL be let to the lowest bidder, at New Hope meeting house, on Saturday, the 12th February at 10 o'clock, the building of a House 26 by 18 feet. two stories high, the builder to furnish all the materials. The house to be built for Common Schools and Hall for Sons Temperance. Private bids will be received until the day of letting. For plan, see ALPHEUS JONES, Esq.

COMMITTEE FOR SONS. P. H. KNIGHT, W. M. JONES, JNO. O. JEFFREYS, JNO. F. CURFMAN, JNO. W. TRAWICK.

SCHOOL COMMITTEE. H. W. BUFFALOE, ALPHEUS JONES, W. R. KNIGHT.

January 28th, 1853 20—td.

ROBINSON & Co's., Shoes and Slippers, 250 pairs Mo. and Kid Walking Shoes and Slippers, Ladies, Misses, and Children's Goat Bootees, White Kid Slippers. For sale by

J. BROWN.

October 26, 1852. 100—

N. C. Fashionable Jewelry Store.

PALMER & RAMSAY,

DEALERS IN

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

All Kinds of Jewelry, of the Latest Styles,

SILVER AND PLATED WARE, CUTLERY,

Perfumery, Fancy Goods and Clocks.

THE subscribers are receiving their Fall purchase, which is one of the most extensive ever offered for sale in the State. Consisting of 100 Gold and Silver Watches,
Large collection of Gold Chains, Seals and Keys.
A fine lot of Diamond Rings and Pins,
Fashionable Earrings, Breastpins and Rings,
Braceletts, Cuff Pins and Armletts,
Very large assortment of Gold, Silver and Steel

Spectacles,

Gold and Silver Thimbles,
Gold and Silver Pencils and Pens and Lockets,
Steel Pens and Keys, Razors, Strops and Pen Knives,
Silver Table, Deserts and Tea Spoons,
Ladles, Forks and Butter Knives, and Pickle Knives and Forks.
Castors, Candlesticks, Snuffers and Trays,
Baskets, Waiter Coffee Urn,
Gerondoles, Coral and Card Cases,
Perfumery and Fancy Goods.
All kinds of Watches, Jewelry and Clocks repaired in our usual manner.

October 4, 1852. 94

Marine & Pocket Chronometers, Duplex and Repeating Watches.

(By Appointment to the Admiralty.)

WILLIAM DIXON,

CHRONOMETER AND WATCH MANUFACTURER,

45 King Square, Goswell Road, London.

THIS certifies that the accompanying Watch No. 14713, is warranted by me to be of my Manufacture, and no Watch with my name upon it, is genuine, unless accompanied by a Certificate, bearing my signature.

I guarantee the Watch No. 14713 to keep time to the satisfaction of the purchaser.

W. DIXON.

These Watches have a high reputation in Europe and America as superior time pieces. Imported and for sale by

PALMER & RAMSAY.

Raleigh, Nov. 15th, 1852. 1—

NEW CO-PARTNERSHIP.

BRITTON & TODD, having this day associated with them Mr. BENJ. HARRISON, will in future conduct a

General Grocery, Commision and Forwarding Business,

under the firm and style of BRITTON, TODD & HARRISON; and hope, by a strict attention to business, and a faithful discharge of our duty to our patrons, to continue to merit and receive their patronage and support. We have removed to our New Store on Sycamore street, one door above Mr. B. P. Harrison's Carriage Repository, and opposite West Hill Warehouse. We shall keep on hand, at all times, a large and well selected stock of GROCERIES, and pay strict attention to the sale of Produce consigned to us.

RICHARD O. BRITTON,
BERNARD TODD,
BENJ. HARRISON.

☞ The business heretofore conducted by the subscribers, under the firm of BRITTON & TODD, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and the formation of the new co-partnership of BRITTON, TODD & HARRISON. All persons indebted to the old concern will oblige us by making immediate payment. We most respectfully solicit the patronage of our friends, and the public generally, to our new concern.

RICHARD O. BRITTON,
BERNARD TODD.

January 1st, 1853.

P. S.—The name of the old concern will still be used by either of us in winding up the old business.

RICHARD O. BRITTON,
BERNARD TODD.

Petersburg, January 5th, 1853. 954—w4w.

A Line to Our Friends.

THE undersigned take occasion to return their most sincere thanks to their friends and customers for the liberal patronage they have received; and they would say to their friends that they are now better prepared than heretofore to execute all work in their line. They can now furnish the best and most fashionable CARRIAGES, from the lightest to the heaviest, and all other kinds of vehicles, such as Rockaways, Barouches, Buggies, &c.

They would say to their friends at a distance, who do not find it convenient to call and see their work, that by dropping us a line and describing what they want, they can have it sent to them. We feel a desire to accommodate all who may favor us with their patronage. All work made and sent to order, and if we do not comply with the order we do not ask the work to be taken, nor will we think hard of those ordering for not taking if the order is not complied with, for we flatter ourselves with the belief that we can give satisfaction. All we ask is a trial. We have on hand a large and well selected stock of materials, and we have also the best set of hands that can be brought to this country; and we shall spare neither time nor expense in accommodating our friends.

In addition to the above we have made arrangements to repair all kinds of Harness at low prices. Repairing done at the shortest notice.

BOBBITT & MINATREE.

Louisburg, N. C., Jan. 18, 1853. 20—4t.

NEW IMPORTING And Jobbing Dry Goods House,

PETERSBURG, VA.

THE subscribers have formed a co-partnership under the firm and style of

STEVENSON & WEDDELL,

for the purpose of conducting an

Importing and Jobbing Dry Goods Business,

and will, by the 1st of March, be prepared to exhibit to the TRADE an assortment in extent and at PRICES that will compare favorably with any JOBBING HOUSE, North or South.

Merchants visiting our market are solicited to examine our stock.

JOHN STEVENSON,
JAMES WEDDELL,
late of Tarboro', N. C.

Petersburg, January 24, 1853. 956—wly.

NOTICE.

ON Friday, 25th February next, I shall offer for Sale, at Hilliardston, my residence and Land attached, of which latter there are one hundred and sixteen acres. To those who are acquainted with the premises nothing need be said in the way of commendation, but to such as are ignorant of the charms of the place, I would say come and examine for yourselves. Such articles of furniture as may not have been disposed of previous to day of sale will be sold on that day. Terms made known on the day of sale.

THOS. C. ARRINGTON.

Nash co., N. C., Jan. 29, 1853. 22—td.

CLEMENT G. WRIGHT,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

☞ Office corner of Green and Bow Streets.

January 31st, 1853. 22—wly.

Salesman Wanted.

APPLY to WILL. G. FREEMAN,
Nashville, N. C.

January 10, 1853. 16—3t.

NORTH CAROLINA

MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.

RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company has been in successful operation for more than sven years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms.

Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500,000, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present capital is over Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been ess than one third of one per cent per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

The following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year.

DIRECTORS:

Jos. G. B. Roulhac, C. W. D. Hutchings, Jno. R. Williams, John Primrose, H. D. Turner, S. W. Whiting, T. H. Selby, of Raleigh; Geo. McNeill, Fayetteville, Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington, Jas. E. Hoyt, Washington, James Sloan, Greensborough, John Cox, Edenton, Joshua Boner, Salem, Joseph H. Pool, Elizabeth City, F. F. Fagan, Plymouth, Alexander, Mitchell, Newbern, W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesborough, H. B. Williams, Charlotte, John B. Barrett, Milton, and A. T. Summy, Asheville.

All Directors are authorized to receive applications.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY:

J. G. B. Roulhac, President,
Henry D. Turner, Vice President,
S. W. Whiting, Treasurer,
J. C. Partridge, Secretary,
John H. Bryan, Attorney,
J. Hersman, General Agent.

S. W. Whiting,
Jno. R. Williams, } Executive Committee.
John Primrose,

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

J. C. PARTRIDGE, Sec'y.

Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1853. 19—

FEMALE CLASSICAL INSTITUTE.

Hillsborough Street,

RALEIGH, N. C.

THE first session for 1853 will begin on the first Monday in January and continue for five months.

The patronage extended to the Institute has induced the principal to adopt measures for its enlargement and permanent establishment on the basis of a thorough and extensive course of Female education.

The several departments are already filled by highly competent iustructors.

As the number boarding in the Institute is limited, early application may be necessary to ensure admittance.

The payment of one hundred dollars, in advance, will secure to a young lady all the advantages of board, and of instruction in any portion of the following branches, which can be successfully prosecuted at the same time. The payment of sixty-five dollars will secure instruction in the ordinary English branches, with board, washing, fuel and lights.

Tuition fees will be expected in advance, and all bills for board and books at the close of the session.

Tuition in Classical course,	$20
" Preparatory course,	15
Ancient and Modern Languages, each,	10
Painting and Drawing,	10
Painting in Oil colours,	15
Ornamental Needle Work,	5
Music on Piano or Guitar,	20

These prices will be charged when taken separately unless the number of studies amount to more than fifty dollars.

BENNET T. BLAKE, *Principal.*

Raleigh, December 10, 1852. 9—

PETERSBURG CLOTHING BAZAAR.

THE subscribers having purchased the entire interest of N. Perry in the above celebrated establishment, respectfully announce to the citizens of North Carolina that they intend to relax no effort to retain the liberal patronage heretofore received from the numerous customers of the Bazaar in the Old North State.

Manufacturing as we do all our own clothing, and one of the firm being constantly in the market, thus having facilities for purchasing our cloths, cassameres, &c. at first hands, and consequently at the lowest rates, we are enabled to compete in prices with Northern houses, while our garments in point of style and workmanship, are not excelled by those of any other house in the State.

It is unneeessary to enumerate the articles of which our stock is composed; suffice it to say that in our rooms may be found every thing pertaining to men's wear, and furnishing goods of the most recent style and in great variety.

Our Custom Department,

Is constantly supplied with the most desirable goods, and those preferring their garments made to order, can here find a large assortment to select from, and with an efficient force of workmen we can get up a single garment or an entire suit at very short notice. A good fit and perfect satisfaction guarantied in every instance.

Our Wholesale Rooms.

Merchants visiting the City should not fail to look through our stock, as we have opened an exclusive Wholesale Room, and manufacture largely, expressly for this branch of our trade.

A. S. SHAFER & CO.,
(Successors to N. PERRY.)

Petersburg, Virginia, May 5th, 1852. 52—

GREAT EXCITEMENT.

IF YOU WANT TO SAVE A COUPLE HUNDRED DOLLARS, send on your orders for *Turpentine Stills, Caps, Arms, and Worms:*

Also, Brandy Stills, and any kind of Copper work, Brass, Machinery, &c.

The prices of Still-caps, Arms, and Worms, are as follows: By the pound 37 cents; or by contract,

7 barrel Still-cap, Arms and Worms,				$400
10	do	do	do	485
12	do	do	do	525
14	do	do	do	585
15	do	do	do	615
16	do	do	do	650
20	do	do	do	695
25	do	do	do	750
30	do	do	do	850
35	do	do	do	900

All work will be warranted for 12 months, fire and burning excepted. His work will also be delivered within fifty miles of Raleigh, at the shortest notice; and if I fail to deliver Stills in the time agreed upon, I will forfeit $5 for each day lost, to the purchaser.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1851. 90—y.

NOTICE.

THE late partnership of McILWAINE, BROWNLEY & Co., having expired by limitation, we will continue the

GROCERY AND COMMISSION BUSINESS,

UNDER THE FIRM AND STYLE OF

McILWAINE, SON & CO.,

and hope by constant and faithful attention to the interests of our friends, to merit a continuance of their patronage and support.

Our Stock of Groceries will be large and commanding, embracing a general assortment of goods in our line, (intoxicating Liqurs excepted.)

We shall give strict atttention to the sale of Produce on Commission, and will be prepared to make liberal advances.

A. G. McILWAINE,
ROB'T D. McILWAINE,
ROB'T A. MARTIN,
JOSEPH B. DUNN.

Petersburg, Jan. 1, 1853. 14—4w.

GENTLEMEN who are desirous of good health would do well to call at A. J. Partin's and supply themselves with a pair of Cork Sole or Water-proof BOOTS, which they can purchase for a small sum of money not exceeding four dollars and fifty cents.

Raleigh, Sept. 18, 1852. 88—

IRA BECKWITH,

WOULD tender his sincere thanks to his numerous friends and customers, in Raleigh and its vicinity, for the liberal support he has received, and hopes by renewed efforts to merit a continuance of their favors. He has just returned from the North, where having in view the wants of his customers at home, he endeavored to select such articles as would give entire satisfaction, both as to price and quality. His stock consists in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, Cutlery, and Fancy articles, comprising in part the following:

Groceries.

Bacon, Lard, Meal, Flour, Cheese, Candles, Sole and Upper Leather, Soap, Salt, fine Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars, Sugar, Coffee, Teas, Pepper, Alspice, Ginger, Soda, Indigo, Madder, Copperas, Ink, Blacking, Powder and Shot, Lead, Cotton Bagging, Rope, Twine, &c., &c.

Hardware and Cutlery.

Axes, Weeding Hoes, Nails, Files, Butts, Screws, Padlocks, platt Locks, Coffee Mills, Tacks, Percussion Caps, Scissors, Iron and Britiana Spoons, Pocket Knives, Knives and Forks, Thimbles, Pins, Needles, Hooks and Eyes, Candle Sticks, Vest Buckles, &c.

Glass and Crockery of all kinds.

Dry Goods and Fancy Articles.

Blankets, bleached and unbleached Shirtings, Va. Osnaburgs, Bed Ticking, brown Jeans, Kerseys, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Fancy Vestings, Cambrics, Linens, Cravats, Pocket H'k'fs, Comforts, Flanels, Merrimack prints, Fancy prints, Letter paper, Envellopes, Steel Pens, Pen Holders, Agate Buttons, Coat Buttons, fancy Vest Buttons, Coats' Spool Cotton, Sewing Silk, Flaxthread, Cable Cord, Corset Laces, Hairpins, Snuff Boxes, Coarse and fine Tooth Combs, Pocket Combs, Ladies riding Side and Tuck Combs, Paste Board, Gentlemen's Chamois lined Gloves, Wool Gloves, one gross stout cotton Half Hose, also Ladies fine and coarse cotton Hose, Looking Glasses, Blacking Brushes, Cotton Cards, Shaving Boxes, Fancy Soaps, Perfumeries, &c., &c.

Together with a great variety of other articles entirely too tedious to enumerate, all of which will be disposed of on the most liberal terms for cash

Fayetteville street, a few doors north of the Yarbrough House, and opposite Lawrence's Hotel.

Raleigh, Sept. 7, 1852. 86—1y.

Gunn's Domestic Medicine,

Or Poor Man's Friend: in the hours of affliction, pain and sickness, a safe and reliable guide.

THIS book points out, in plain language, free from doctors' terms, the Diseases of Men, Women, and Children, and the latest and most improved means used in their cure, and is intended expressly for the benefit of families. It also contains descriptions of the Medical Roots and Herbs of the United States, and how they are to be used in the cure of diseases. It is arranged on a new and simple plan, by which the practice of Medicine is reduced to principles of common sense.

This invaluable book has passed through many editions; it has now been revised and improved in every respect, and enlarged to nearly double its former size; and contains nine hundred octavo pages.

It does not propose to dispense with physicians in severe cases, but it does propose to save thousands and tens of thousands annually, by putting the means of cure into every man's hands, and of saving many valuable lives (which is of far more importance) by instructing individuals how to check disease in its be innings, before it has acquired too much strength to resist and overcome.

For sale at the North Carolina Book Store, by

HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, January 14th, 1853. 17—

New Silk, Shawl and Embroidery STORE.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Raleigh and vicinity, that he has just opened at THE NEW STORE, a splendid assortment of

Silks, Shawls, Embroideries and Dress Goods,

which he will sell at prices lower than they have ever before been offered in this city.

His stock of goods are of the newest style and latest importation, and he would invite customers to call, examine and judge for themselves, as he feels confident that, upon examination, they will compare favorably with the best in the market.

Very superior and magnificent embroidered Canton crape shawls, from 5 to $50, fine Cashmere, Thibet, plaid and Brocha Shawls at various prices. Rich Brocade, Black Italian, and fancy Silks from 40 cts. to $2 50 per yard.

Fine French embroidered collars, sleeves, chemisettes, cloths and cassimeres of superior quality, suitable for men or boy's wear; also a full assortment of gloves, hosiery, and a variety of articles, at equally low prices.

J. SMITH, Fayetteville street,
next door to Mr. Partin's Shoe-Store.

Raleigh, Dec. 27th, 1852. 12—1m.

MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE cost of Insurance on the mutual plan is but a small sum, compared with a joint stock Company. This Company being located in the Western part of the State, consequently much the larger portion of the risks are in the West, very many of which are in the country. The Company is entirely free from debt; have made no assessments, and have a very large amount in cash and good bonds, and is therefore confidently recommended to the public.

At the last Annual Meeting the following Officers were elected for the ensuing year: James Sloan, President; S. G. Coffin, Vice President; C. P. Mendenhall, Attorney; Peter Adams, Secretary and Treasurer; W. H. Cunningham, General Agent.

PETER ADAMS, *Sec'y.*

December 10th, 1852. 7—1y

Executrix' Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Will. H. Haywood, Jr., dec'd. are hereby notified to make immediate payment and settlement, as longer indulgence cannot be given; and all persons having claims against said estate will present them for payment within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD is my authorized Agent to receive all dues to the estate, and make all settlements and discharges. This 1st day of Jan. 1853.

JANE F. HAYWOOD, Ex'trx of
Will. H. Haywood, Jr., dec'd.

January 1, 1853. 14—1mw&sw.

A GOOD CHANCE.

EVANS & COOKE have on hand a fine lot of Dress Goods, which they will sell at cost.

Rich Brocade col'd Silks,
French Satin DeChene,
Embroidered Robes,
Alboniso do.
French Cashmeres & DeLanes,
All other goods at very low prices,
Received to-day Black Silks, Cheap Delanes,
English Merinos, Men's wear, Clothing
and Shoe, which will be sold cheap.
Call on us at the old Stand, No 29, Cheap Side.

Raleigh, Nov. 24th, 1852.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

TWO young Men who can come well recommended both as regards business talent and moral character, to act as Salesmen in a Staple and Fancy Dry Goods establishment. No others need apply,

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

January 17th, 1853. 18—

LATE PUBLICATION'S.

AUNT Phillis's Cabin, or Southern Life as it is; by Mrs. Mary H. Eastman. The History of the Mormon's, or Latter Day Saints, in the Valley of the Tyrat Salt Lake, by Lieut. J. W. Germison, of the Topographical Engineers.

Received this day, at the N. C. Book-Store, by

H. D. TURNER.

Raleigh, Sept. 1st, 1852. 85—

Fine Over-Coats.

CLOTH CLOAKS, with silk velvet facings. Just opened at HARDING'S EMPORIUM.

ISAAC PROCTER,

(Successor to Oliver and Procter.

MERCHANT TAILOR,

HAS Just returned from the Northern Cities, and is now receiving

A New and Beautiful Assortment

of Goods in his line, embracing

Black, Blue, Brown, Green, Olive, Adelaide and Dahlia

CLOTHS,

of best French and English manufacture, and of various grades of prices.

Best SIMONI DOESKINS, Warranted.

French, English, Scotch and American

FANCY CASSIMERES,

of every variety of style and price.

VESTINGS,

of super Silk Velvet, Plush, Figured and Plain Satins and Silks, Grenadine, Morino and Cashmere, *a splendid article.*

Wedding and Party Vestings, Can't be Beat.

☞ With sincere thanks to his numerous friends and patrons for past manifestations of friendship and regard, he assures them no effort or pains shall be spared to merit its continuance.

Satisfaction always Guarantied.

His stock of

FURNISHING GOODS

is most complete—

Dress Shirts, with or without Collars,
Silk and Merino Under Shirts, very superior, all sizes,
Drawers, fine assortment "
Socks, silk, er ino, Cotton, Figured and Plain,
Stocks, Plain and Fancy,
Gloves, a great variety,
Dressing Gowns, very handsome,
POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS, silk, linen, colored, plain and embroidered,

In addition to the above he has a fine supply of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

which he would be pleased to offer to the inspection of the public; being manufactured under his own supervision can confidently recommend them, and asks a comparison with any other Goods in this market or out of it, either in quality or price. All he asks is a reasonable profit, and

Will not be Undersold by Any!

Gentlemen furnishing their own Goods to be manufactured may rely upon receiving the same attention and care as if sold by himself.

Cutting done at any time at usual rates.

Latest Paris, London and New York Fashions just at hand.

ISAAC PROCTER.

Raleigh, October 2, 1852. 92

NEW FIRM!

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and customers, that he has associated with him in the Clothing business—MR. JOHN L. KING and MR. JAS. H. BIGGS, who have been for some time connected with the establishment and are well acquainted with the business. In future the business will be conducted in the name of

J. J. BIGGS & CO.

By this new arrangement one of the firm is expected to spend about one half of his time at the North, making purchases and superintending the manufacture of READY MADE CLOTHING. The intention of the new firm will be to offer greater inducements than heretofore, both as regards variety and prices.

The subscriber tenders his sincere thanks to his numerous friends and customers for their patronage and support, and earnestly solicits a continuance to the new firm. J. J. BIGGS.

North Carolina Clothing Store!

THE subscribers most respectfully call the attention of the citizens of the State to their Stock of

Clothing and Furnishing Goods;

also, a fine stock of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, which will be made to order in the most approved manner. The balance of their stock of

Heavy Winter Coats,

will be sold at a very small advance on the first cost—for cash. Their furnishing goods will also be sold at reduced prices.

A fine lot of Hats always on hand. Cutting done at the shortest notice.

Call at No. 10, Fayetteville Street.

J. J. BIGGS & Co.

Raleigh, January 11th, 1853. 954—w4w.

$25 REWARD.

I WILL give the above reward of $25 for the apprehension and confinement in any Jail in the State or delivery to me on my Contract on the North Carolina Rail Road ten miles west of Raleigh, of a negro woman called Delpha. She is a tall black woman with prominent cheek bones, large eyes, a fine set of large teeth. I am inclined to the belief that she is harbored by a cousin of hers, living at Mrs. Malone's Raleigh, or by a gang of free negroes living near Morrisville Post office, 12 miles west of Raleigh on Crabtree.

PRO. E. A. JONES.

January 12, 1853. 18—3m.

"STILL THEY COME."

RECEIVED this day at EVANS & COOKE'S a beautiful assortment of DeLaines, black and colored Alpaccas, English Merinos, Black Silk Cashmere Shawls, Plaid do, black and colored Braids, a few pieces silk Lace, chil. Stockings, a good assortment of men's wear, Kentucky Jeans, Satinets, black Union Cassimere, Striped Cottons Also, one case Brogans, good article.

Come take a look,

At EVANS & COOKE.

No. 29, Cheap Side.

Dec. 1st, 1852. 6—

Warrenton Female Institute.

WARREN COUNTY, N. C.

THE twenty-fourth semi-annual session of this Insitution will commence on Monday the 3d of January next. Charges as before. Pupils are received at any time and charged from the time of entrance.

Terms $62,00 per session for Board and English tuition. Ancient and Modern Languages, Music, Drawing, and Oil Paint ng at former rates. Vocal Music and Ornamental needle work gratis.

Circulars containing the fullest information will be sent to those applying.

GRAVES & WILCOX.

Warrenton, Dec. 2, 1852. 6—4m.

MUCK MANUAL.

DANA'S Muck Manual, for Farmers, 3d edition, revised andenlarged; Book for every Farmer, Rodger's Scientific Agriculture; Norton's elements of Scientific Agriculture; Elwood's Grain Tables, showing the value of different kinds of Grain, calculated in Federal money, of any quantity, from 1 pound to 10,000 bushels, 12mo. For sale by

H. D. TURNER.

November 29, 1852. 5—

Commission Business.

THE undersigned will conduct a Foreign and Domestic Produce Commission business in the City of Petersburg, Va., under the firm of

ST

ADDRESS OF T. L. CLINGMAN.

(Concluded.)

The subject of the tariff has occupied a good deal of the public attention within the last few years. In September of 1850, a proposition to raise the scale of duty was brought forward by Mr. Vinton, of Ohio. While the increase was large on all things, it would have been particularly onerous on iron. The tax on railroad bar would have been more than doubled, and the cost of the iron for the roads that North Carolina was then constructing, would have been increased about five hundred thousand dollars. Nevertheless the proposition came within a vote or two of being adopted. I opposed it with one other Whig member, viz: my colleague, the Hon. Joseph P. Caldwell.

On that occasion we were denounced for going against the rest of our party, and the organ of the manufacturers in this city, and other papers of the same stamp, called upon the people of North Carolina to read us a lesson. Unfortunately, however, for their wishes, when the Legislature met the next winter, it passed, with unexpected unanimity, resolutions fully sustaining us, and protesting against any increase of protection to the mining and manufacturing interests. In the February following on the floor of the House, while defending this line of policy, I went further and took ground for a repeal of the existing duty on railroad iron, and since then I have on all proper occasions continued to offer arguments in support of that view. Instead of being censured by my constituents, as those interested in the continuance of the tax have desired, I have the satisfaction of knowing that our Legislature, at its session recently closed, has passed, without a dissenting voice, a resolution in favor of making all railroad iron free of duty. Such too has been the progress of public opinion in this direction, that a proposition has been introduced at the present session by a Northern Whig member, (Mr. Brooks of New York.) in the following words:

"Except so much of the message as relates to the tariff and revenue from customs, which shall be referred to a select committee, with power to examine witnesses and to collect testimony here and elsewhere; and with instructions to report as soon as possible upon the same, with a bill reducing the duties on imports to such an amount as may be required for an economical administration of the Government."

Here is a proposition to *reduce* the duties, thereby admitting that they are at present too high, and yet it received the sanction of my colleagues, and was even voted for by every Whig in the House, with the exception of some seven or eight. Upon this question, therefore, though denounced two years since for my course, I have been fully vindicated by the progress of events.

It is singularly unfortunate for my assailants that they have, from time to time, by the course of things, been compelled to abandon all the principle points of attack they have made on me. When I took ground against the 21st rule, they fiercely assailed me, and predicted that Congress was for the future, to be occupied with the consideration of Abolition petitions. The experience of eight years, without the rule, has shown just the reverse. Again, when I allowed myself to be supported against Mr. Badger, and denounced the caucus system as managed by the CENTRAL CLIQUE, it was said that I was politically dead, and the organs of my opponents published obituary notices of me. Contrary, however, to their predictions and hopes, for the only time in my life, I was elected without opposition, and received a most overwhelming vote. It was then asserted that my course in the canvass had stirred up sectional ill-feeling and endangered the success of the Whig party in the State. But in less than two years, those opposed to me, went even farther than I had done, in asserting the rights of the West, and openly declared that they would repudiate all party ties in the way of their maintenance. It is true, however, that after a little while, finding that this vehement course was neither likely to elevate them, nor injure me, and being scolded by the organs at the centre, they suddenly abandoned their new opinions and resolutions. In the Congressional contest which soon followed—I mean the last one—it was asserted by my opponents with a boldness and vehemence that looked like sincerity, that if I should be elected, my success would encourage the State of South Carolina to secede from the Union, and they warned such as might vote for me to stand prepared for a military draft to serve in the approaching civil war. The returns from the ballot box, however, suddenly dispelled all their fears of war and bloodshed, and we hear nothing on that score. They immediately began to utter complaints and to express apprehension that mischief would come to the country on account of my not sustaining the Fugitive Slave Law, and supporting Messrs. Fillmore and Webster, in having it executed and carried out. After seeing, however, that the course which I took in the caucus was that best calculated to insure the execution of the law and sustain its friends, they suddenly cooled off in their ardor, and many of them became indifferent to Mr. Fillmore and doubted the propriety of the Convention's endorsing that measure. In fact a number of them began to agree to go for Gen. Scott without any committal on his part. Inasmuch, then as these gentlemen have found themselves constantly in error in their attacks on me, if they were honest and fair, they ought, by this time, to have began to doubt their own wisdom, or at least they ought to have admitted that they had heretofore charged me wrongfully. Instead of this, however, some of them, with ill-concealed mortification at the failure of their former attempts to injure me, occupy themselves with the inventing of fresh charges, just as unfounded as their former ones, and more malignant. They seem to suppose that I am too much engaged with public business to take the trouble to contradict all the petty and contemptible falsehoods which their industry is able to set afloat, and that I may thus be harmed in some quarter or other. A portion of the newspaper press has also been put in requisition for this purpose. It is amusing to see individuals who, as men, have not the power to influence a human being, and whose opinions on all subjects are held in profound contempt by the community in which they live, it is amusing, I say, to witness their efforts to direct the public judgment.

That some of these persons should complain under the existing condition of things is but natural. Having in the late contests been trodden under foot and hurt, they have a right to raise their cries and fill the air with their lamentations. But while bemoaning themselves, they ought at least to have exhibited some show of respect for truth and decency. In the early part of the summer, they complained bitterly that I and other members of Congress, instead of attending to Legislative business, were endeavoring to influence the public mind in relation to the Presidency, and *dictating* to the people: not hearing from me, however, for a season, the song was changed, and it was said that the people were anxious to know my opinions. It was charged, too, that I was afraid to come out, and crocodile tears were shed from grief, lest my reputation should suffer from silence. It was also charged confidently that I did not intend to speak on the subject until the Senatorial election was over.

My letter to Dr. Mills was, however, published, and their predictions and charges being falsified, it was forthwith affirmed that there was an understanding, that in consideration of my taking ground against Gen. Scott, I was to be elected to the Senate by the Democratic party. After the Presidential election was over, however, the members of that party nominated Mr. Dobbin for that station. It was then said that they had acted altogether amiss, that I had been instrumental in defeating Gen. Scott, and that they ought, upon principles of justice, to have supported me. It was also charged that I had transferred myself over to them. Not long afterwards, however, seeing that many members of the party voted for me, it was then alleged that this was done to secure my co-operation with them hereafter. They thus, from week to week, with marvellous impudence, throw out the most inconsistent and contradictory statements. Of course, even if I were ever so desirous of preventing this, it would be impossible for me to do so, by any line of conduct. This they know full well, and they seem to rejoice in the thought that their capacity to issue falsehoods cannot be restrained, and is in itself inexhaustible. They forgot, however, that by their emitting in rapid succession so many contradictory calumnies, they would discredit themselves with the public, and loose the power to injure any one. This fact seems at length to have been perceived by themselves, and its knowledge has increased the activity and malice of their assaults. Enraged by seeing the impotence of their attempts to injure, they have grown more venomous, until like the rattlesnake in the dog-days, blinded by the virulence of its own poison, they strike at random in all directions, and by their futile efforts, excite only the diversion and merriment of the spectators.

My name, fellow-citizens, has been connected with the late senatorial contest in our State. Being in Raleigh on my way home at the meeting of our Legislature, several gentlemen, members of the Whig party, at their own instance, introduced the subject of the senatorial election. I should not have felt at liberty to refer to these conversations, because they might, by the other parties, have been regarded as confidential, but for the fact that some of these persons have made publications on the subject, and others have repeated them to various individuals. Some have, therefore, stated substantially the whole of the conversation which occurred between us. Several of these persons, I presume, not till then knowing precisely my position, said that if I could make up my mind to sustain Gen. Scott, they would be able in the existing condition of parties, to elect me to the Senate, and that they doubted if they could elect any one else, &c. Some of them remember that I replied, that if they could make me Senator for the next twenty-five years, I could not take it upon such terms, and to all of them I said, most emphatically, that my course had been all along determined upon, that it was impossible for me, with my views of duty to the country, to sustain Gen. Scott; and while thanking these gentlemen for the interest they manifested in my political success, I declared that my course was taken with reference solely to public considerations, and without calculating the consequences to myself personally. I, also, told all those I conversed with, that I did not suppose it likely that, in my position, I would be the first choice of either party, though with the aid of some personal friends, it might be in the power of either of them to elect me. Subsequently, as I was returning to Washington, I was again in the city of Raleigh, at the time the contest commenced. Having been unexpectedly put in nomination, by a friend, I requested him to withdraw my name, not supposing under the then circumstances, that I could be run with any reasonable prospect of success. It was my opinion, as expressed to my friends, that if I were elected at all, it would be after the several parties had failed to succeed with their favorite candidates, and a majority should come to the conclusion that the public interest would be promoted by my selection for the station. It subsequently fell out as I then thought not improbable it would. After prolonged trials, the friends of the different nominees lost all hope of success, and Mr. Dobbin and others having been withdrawn, I was put in nomination. At once many gentlemen began to vote for me. On the first ballot there were wanting twenty-two votes to make a majority. A second was immediately had, and I wanted eleven votes, having gone up one-half the distance necessary to success. It was at once seen, too, that a number of gentlemen of both political parties, were ready to go for me, and that on another ballot there was little or no doubt of my success. It was, thereupon, at once determined that there should be no other balloting, and no election of Senator. Why was this so? When other candidates were running there was no difficulty in getting ballotings from time to time. Why, then, this sudden stopping? There are constant professions in certain quarters of a desire to do something for the west, in the way of the distribution of official honors. Could there ever be a better opportunity than was then lost? Both the persons supported resided in the west, why then not let one of them be elected? Is it true that there was a settled purpose that no one should be elected unless he lived in one of those four favored central counties, that have had both the Senators regularly for the last twenty-four years?

Was it determined that unless there was a candidate from those counties, in the field, that there should be no balloting? And was the starting of others a mere pretence to deceive the people of the West, and enable those central managers whom I formerly denounced, to excuse themselves against the allegations made? In point of fact, however, I learn my opponents were the persons who resisted the balloting. They were the men who had "no stomach to this fight." They must then have believed that I would be successful, for they would have been willing to make the balloting perpetual if they could have known that I would be beaten. It is the man who sees that he is to loose the race, that seeks to have the stakes drawn, and to prevent another heat. Those who expected to lose the election, resolved to prevent the voting, and allow the State to be without a Senator for two years. If this was not so why not let the vote of the majority decide the matter? You will remember that the Legislature was then near the close of its session, the day of adjournment being fixed. Under the existing rules of order the previous question is unknown, nor is there any other mode of stopping debate, or bringing a question to the vote. Besides this, any one member has the right to call the ayes and nayes on any question whatever. Hence a single individual who chooses may alternatively move a call of the House; and, an adjournment as often as he pleases; and, by calling for the ayes and nayes, have the names of all the members called over for each vote, and thus consume all the time against the wishes of the majority, who may be willing to proceed with the public business. Though not myself in Raleigh, yet I have been informed both by the public prints, and by the conversations of members of the Legislature themselves, that some of those most opposed to me declared on the floor of the House, that sooner than permit another balloting, which would have most probably resulted in my election, they had determined by speaking, and calling the yeas and nays, on these dilatory motions, to consume the whole of the remaining time of the session and thus defeat all the public business, including the important districting bills. Though, in the opinion of some of these very persons, such a course at that session would, under the terms of the Constitution, by reason of the failure to arrange the districts, have resulted in the destruction of the State government, and in producing thereby a revolution, yet, nevertheless, they were as they declared willing to effect all these results, rather than permit another vote which might promote the election of one, acceptable to a majority of the members. By such means as these, and by other management, an election was prevented, and the State left without a Senator after the 4th of March next.

Four years ago, many of you will doubtless remember, that, as I had occasion to state in a published address to you, to secure the co-operation of a Democratic Senator in electing Mr. Badger, his friends agreed to carry a bill, splitting through the centre the old county of Stokes. In this manner they obtained a triumph. Now, not to win a victory, but merely to avoid defeat and effect a retreat, my opponents have resorted to greater length in the way of violence and disorganization. Seeing that they are likely to lose their unjust domination over the extremes of the State, they have grown desperate. You will find in my former address, on page 14 of the pamphlet edition, the following language:

"They say that if forced to yield to the rights of the West, that then they will take up some other western man and elect him, out of revenge against me, as the originator of the rebellious movement against their authority. So let it be then, for I may at least have the satisfaction of knowing that those who are to come after me have the way opened to them, and may fairly acquire any honor that their personal merit entitle them to claim in the State. They say further by way of intimidation, that they will make combinations in the district, and bring the central power so to bear as to defeat me." My predictions have already been verified. They have tried to do both these things. They have made the attempt, whether *bona fide* or not, may be questioned, to elect another person in our section with the hope of punishing me thereby. They, also, having tried every means in their power heretofore to defeat me in the district in vain, have now just resorted to a most extraordinary proceeding in the hope of effecting that result. I allude, fellow-citizens, to the late act redistricting the State for members of Congress.

Our district, though from the form of that portion of the State, longer than any other, was in the most compact and convenient shape that could be given to it. It, also, having increased in population during the last ten years, some twenty thousand, was nearly up to the required ratio, and in view of its future increase and great size, might perhaps without impropriety have been left as it was. If, however, it was thought necessary to increase it, the addition of Gaston or Lincoln, or Catawba, or even of Watauga would have brought it up to the proper ratio. One of these counties would still have given it as compact and convenient a form as was practicable. Instead of this arrangement, however, the county of Cleveland has been taken off and Wilkes and Watauga have been added, giving thereby the most inconvenient form to the district, that it was possible to do. It is too, so long, that in going from one extremity to the other, one must travel some three hundred miles. The citizens have no common interest, and little or no acquaintance with each other. It reaches from the north-western part of Georgia to within some half a dozen miles of the Virginia line. They could not well carry it to that State, because they would then have thrown off the county of Ashe to Tennessee, and separated it from all the other districts, in the State. They had reasons for not incorporating it into our district, and therefore left it connected by its north-eastern corner with the county of Surry, so as to append it to the district below. Why was our district put in the most irregular and inconvenient form possible? Why did not our representatives, in a body, protest against it? Though I have not before me the journal showing their votes, yet I have been informed that a number of them, viz: those personally hostile to me, actually supported this derangement.

Why were they thus regardless of the rights of their own constituents to have as convenient a district as possible? Is it pretended that there was any public necessity? Was there even any party reason for it? By no means, for party considerations were just the other way. Our district had already more whig strength in it than any other in the State, and did not, therefore, need additions on party grounds. On the contrary, by throwing off Cleaveland to one district, and putting Ashe instead of Wilkes, to another, they have given the Democrats a better chance to carry them. It will not do for them to say merely that the members from those districts desired that arrangement, for it was their business to see, in the general disposition, that justice was done to their own constituents too. If they should allow all the public money to be appropriated by other sections, could they justify themselves to their constituents by pretending that the representatives of the favored sections had consented and agreed to take all the public money. It is a part of the business of each representative to see that justice is done his own section. I repeat, then, why was it, that in defiance of all public considerations, in disregard of the ordinary party obligations, in contempt of the claims of their constituents to fair treatment, why was it that this most irregular and inconvenient shape was given to the district? The moment this question is propounded, every man of you, fellow-citizens, will answer it in the same way. It was done, gentlemen, in the hope that they might thereby be able to beat me. If it had been known in Raleigh on the first day of December last, that I was a dead man, no one will pretend that any such a district as this would have been made.

It has been your misfortune, fellow-citizens, in the independent exercise of your rights, to offend certain persons in the centre of the State, by choosing me as your representative in Congress. They and their managers having failed to get me beaten, have determined that you shall no longer exercise your rights, in opposition to their wishes, and have resolved that your voice shall be stifled by unequal legislation. Finding that their agents among you had not been able to carry out their wishes, they have thus determined to alter the district and throw in weight enough to crush opposition. In carrying out their views they have found willing instruments in those representatives whose dictation you have repudiated in the two last Congressional elections.

And to you, gentlemen, of Wilkes and Watauga, I have to say that in tearing you away from your neighbors and former associates that surround you in Ashe, and Surry, and Yadkin, and Alexander, they have been actuated by no wish to advance your interest or promote your convenience. In throwing you into connection with those, between whom and yourself there is no territorial, and little business, or political association, their sole purpose has been to make use of you as instruments to beat me with.

They have no more respect for your feelings than any despot has for the wishes of the platoon of soldiers he orders out to shoot a man, who is hated and feared because he is the advocate of the rights and liberties of the people. They have given the order, but, thanks to our free system, it is for you to decide whether you will obey it not. Like Themistocles, the Athenian, I say to you, "strike, but hear me." If circumstances should ever place me before you as a candidate, I have no fears but that you will give me a fair trial.

I understand that my opponents are chuckling over their fancied success, and boasting of the future. They think that they can transfer freeborn Americans like the serfs of Russia, that are sold with the land on which they live. They may be mistaken. The seemingly best laid conspiracies often fail, and are the means of elevating him they were formed to destroy, and of bringing discomfiture on their authors. Will this one be more successful, to be executed six months hence, and requiring the co-operation of thousands of honest and innocent men? They ought to remember that those who are conscious of bad motives, and of dishonest purposes, have already lost half their strength. Fraud sends her followers into battle ill assured and full of misgivings. At the moment of the greatest peril, when they most need her assistance, she abandons them to defeat and disgrace. How different the condition of those who go into a struggle inspired with right purposes and conscious rectitude. It has been said that suppressed indignation is the strongest motive power upon earth. If there be a higher power it is that which honesty of purpose and confidence in a just cause give. The most remarkable feature among all the wonderful things in our revolutionary history, is the confidence which our forefathers had in the justice of their cause, and the belief, that as Providence was on their side, in spite of all the difficulties and dangers that beset them, in the end of the contest they would be the victors. It is amazing, the power and energy, to struggle against difficulties, which that consciousness gives a man. It is a higher feeling than Cæsar's haughty confidence when he cheered on his timid pilot. That confidence failed the world's eagle-eyed conqueror in the Roman Senate hall. But who doubts the firmnes of the "rock of ages," "Heaven and earth may pass away," but it will stand. This confidence connects its possessor with high, eternal principles that must be triumphant in the end of all things, and inspiring him with vast swelling emotions, tell him he cannot be conquered. Under such feelings a man is ready to court danger, and strike all that lies in his way.

You will bear me witness, fellow-citizens, that while in your service I have not shunned attacks when a sense of duty required that they should be met. Though I have many times been obliged to encounter popular prejudices, yet in relying on the ultimate justice or your decision, I have not been disappointed. The station I hold could not be desirable to any man of talent from mere pecuniary considerations. For the honor connected with it, it may well be so deemed. But there can be no honor to him who holds it by a sacrifice of principle. I have obtained it by no concealment of opinion or unworthy artifice. I am willing to hold it only in an open, manly, and independent manner. Were it otherwise, I would not be worthy to represent American freemen. I will choose that line of action which seems most patriotic and right in itself, not fearing but that you will have intelligence enough to perceive the justice of my course, and honesty enough to sustain it.

In my speeches for the three last years, I declared to you in the most emphatic manner, that I would support no Presidential candidate of any party, that was not in his principles and his position, true to our section; but that, on the contrary, any one hostile to us should have my decided oppositon. I redeemed that pledge. No man can fix upon me a greater share of responsibility for General Scott's defeat than I am ready to take. From the morning on which I read his letter of acceptance, I felt it to be my duty to use my best efforts to secure his defeat. Collisions, however, with personal and political friends, present the most painful trials a public man has to meet. But one who has not courage enough to encounter them, when necessary, is not worthy of the public confidence. The commission you gave me, obtained by no improper means, was fair and stainless. However long it may be held, it shall be returned to you as bright and untarnished. Duly appreciating, gentlemen, the high honor you have done me, and entertaining the liveliest sense of your kindness, it only remains for me to thank you, in the warmest manner, for your former favors.

Respectfully, your friend and fellow-citizen,

T. L. CLINGMAN.

CITY OF WASHINGTON, January 12, 1853.

DECIDED IMPROVEMENT. The invitations to Evening parties are to read hereafter as follows, the hours of course at the option of the hosts:

"Mr. and Mrs. A——B——will see their friends on—— evening, between the hours of eight and eleven."

"Mr. and Mrs. C——D——request the pleasure of your company from eight to eleven on——evening."

THE STANDARD.

RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 9, 1853.

A PREDICTION.

We are indebted to the politeness of Mr. Lester, one of the Editors of the Danville Republican, for a letter written by us to the Editors of that journal on the 9th of April, 1852, in which we spoke of the nomination of Gen. Pierce for the Presidency as a probable event. Mr. Lester says:

"You will perceive that I send you a letter, which we received soon after the commencement of our career as the Editors of a Democratic paper. In it you will see that you nominated Gen. Pierce on the 9th of April, 1852, and predicted his triumph. The Whigs, however, contended that he had never been heard of out of his own State. I found the letter a few days ago, in looking over some old papers. It having been written upon a matter of business, I had lost sight of it during the canvass. With many wishes for your success, and with the hope that our party in your State may hereafter exhibit more harmony and concert of action than during this winter, I am," &c.

We trust Mr. Lester will pardon the liberty we have taken in giving his name.

We claim no particular credit for sagacity on account of this prediction. We know that the eyes of many of the close observers of public events were turned towards New Hampshire for several months before the Baltimore Convention assembled; and though we preferred another distinguished citizen to Gen. Pierce, yet we thought we saw the "hand of destiny" pointing to the latter as the chosen man. Subsequent events have verified the prediction. As soon as he was nominated he became our *first* choice, because the first choice of the national Democracy.

We will now hazard another prediction: Franklin Pierce will do more to put down the fell spirit of Abolitionism than any President we have ever had; and he will retire from office with the full confidence of his own party and the respect of the masses of the Whig party. His Administration will take its place in history side by side with the Administrations of Jackson and Polk, and he will be classed in future ages with the benefactors and great men of the Republic, and revered as such.

"As some tall cliff that lifts its awful form,
Swells from the vale and midway leaves the storm;
While round its breast the rolling clouds are spread,
ETERNAL SUNSHINE SETTLES ON ITS HEAD."

NORTH-CAROLINIANS IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY. By the Army Register, published the present year, we notice thirty officers, natives of North Carolina, viz:

Lieut. Col.	Will. W. Loring,	"Mounted Riflemen."
Major.	Gabriel J. Rains,	4th Reg. of Infant'y.
do	Will. H. Bell,	Ordnance Depart'nt.
Captain.	Alfred Mordecai,	do do
do	R. P. Campbell,	2d Dragoons.
do	Braxton Bragg,	3d Artillery.
do	Jos. H. Lamotte,	1st Artillery.
do	Rich. C. Gatlin,	7th Infantry.
do	H. L. Scott,	4th Infantry.
do	Theo. H. Holmes,	7th Infantry.
Frst Lieut.	J. F. Gilmer,	Corps of Engineers.
do	Geo. W. Rains,	4th Artillery
do	James Holmes,	4th do
do	H. A. Allen,	2d do
do	Jas. G. Martin,	1st do
do	L. A. Armistead,	6th Infantry.
do	C. M. Wilcox,	7th do
2nd Lieut.	F. T. Bryan,	Corps of Top. Eng'ers.
do	Robt. Ransom,	1st Dragoons.
do	Alex. Macrae,	"Mounted Riflemen."
do	J. A. Mebane,	2d Artillery.
do	Junius Daniel,	3d Infantry.
do	R. J. Dodge,	8th do
Cadet	C. E. Norris,	2d Dragoons.
do	G. B. Anderson,	2d do
do	L. S. Baker,	"Mounted Riflemen."
do	J. H. Forney,	7th Infantry.
do	Marshall T. Polk,	2d do

To the above list we add the names of Col. Thos. F. Hunt and Major Sam. B. Dusenbery, belonging to the Quartermaster's Department. The brevet titles are left out, as they amount to nothing, in the regular line, and only confuse the public.

THE CURRENCY.

The Coinage bill, adopted by the Senate last session, is now being considered in the House. In its original shape, it provides for the reduction of the quantity of silver in the half dollar, and in the coins of smaller denominations, by about 6.91 per cent; leaving the present value of the larger coin undisturbed. "With this reduction," says Mr. Hunter in his report, "silver on the smaller coins would bear to gold a ratio of nearly 15.228 to 1, which gives it a greater value than the existing laws of Russia, Holland and France, in which it bears to gold the respective values of 15.333 to 1; 15.5 to 1; and of 15.5 to 1. In England it bears a higher value; but there is a legal tender for only small sums." This bill is designed to meet the wants of the community in relation to small coin, in part by removing the motive to the exportation of silver which springs from the difference in values here and in Europe. It is to be hoped that some suitable law will be passed.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The foreign news which we publish in another column, is important.

Great apprehensions were felt in England as to the intentions of Louis Napoleon. The government were making inquiries of the Railroad Companies as to how many men, horses, and munitions of war they can carry to specified points in cases of emergency. A large militia station is to be formed near Birmingham, and no more regulars are to be sent from home. The whole affair will most probably end in smoke.

The Emperor Napoleon has determined to marry Senorita Montigo. This announcement has taken Paris by surprise, and is unfavorably received. She is Spanish by birth, and the grand daughter of the British Consul at Malaga. Her mother is Irish by birth, named Fitzpatrick, and her father the Spanish Count Montigo.

RALEIGH AND GASTON ROAD. The attention of the travelling public is invited to the advertisement in to-day's paper, of the arrivals and departures on this Road.

☞ Gov. Reid has notified the members of the Council of State to meet in this City on the 17th of this month.

UNITED STATES' SENATE.

We find the following list of the Senate, as it will be constituted on and after the 4th of March next, in the New York Journal of Commerce:

Whigs in Italics; Democrats in Roman—those marked F. S. are Freesoilers or Abolitionists:

	Expires.		Expires.
ALABAMA.		MICHIGAN.	
Benj. Fitzpatrick,*	1855	Lewis Cass,	1857
A Democrat,	1859	Charles E. Stuart,	1859
ARKANSAS.		MISSOURI.	
Solon Borland,	1855	David R. Atchison,	1855
W. K. Sebastian,	1859	*Henry S. Geyer*,	1857
CONNECTICUT.		NEW HAMPSHIRE.	
Truman Smith,	1855	Moses Norris, jr.,	1855
Isaac Toucey,	1857	Chas. G. Atherton,	1859
CALIFORNIA.		NEW YORK.	
Wm. M. Gwin,	1855	*W. H. Seward, F.S.*,	1855
John B. Weller,	1857	*Hamilton Fish*,	1857
DELAWARE.		NEW JERSEY.	
James A. Bayard,	1857	Robt. F. Stockton,	1857
John M. Clayton,	1859	William Wright,	1859
FLORIDA.		NORTH CAROLINA.	
Jackson Morton,	1855	*Geo. E. Badger*,	1855
Stephen A. Mallory,	1857	Vacancy,	1859
GEORGIA.		OHIO.	
Wm. C. Dawson,	1855	S. P. Chase, F. S.,	1855
Robert S. Toombs,	1859	*Benj. F. Wade, F.S.*,	1857
INDIANA.		PENNSYLVANIA.	
John Pettit,	1855	*James Cooper*,	1855
Jesse D. Bright,	1857	Richard Brodhead,	1857
ILLINOIS.		RHODE ISLAND.	
James Shields,	1855	Charles T. James,	1857
Stephen A. Douglas,	1859	Vacancy,	1859
IOWA.		SOUTH CAROLINA.	
Augustus C. Dodge,	1855	A. P. Butler,	1855
Geo. W. Jones,	1859	A Democrat,	1859
KENTUCKY.		TENNESSEE.	
Archibald Dixon,	1855	*James C. Jones*,	1857
J. B. Thompson,	1859	*A Whig*,	1859
LOUISIANA.		TEXAS.	
Pierre Soule,	1855	Thomas J. Rusk,	1857
J. P. Benjamin,	1859	Sam. Houston,	1859
MAINE.		VERMONT.	
Hannibal Hamlin,	1857	*S. S. Phelps*,*	1855
Vacancy,	1859	*Solomon Foote, F. S.*,	1857
MASSACHUSETTS.		VIRGINIA.	
Chas. Sumner, F.S.,	1857	James M. Mason,	1857
Edward Everett,	1859	R. M. T. Hunter,	1859
MARYLAND.		WISCONSIN.	
James A. Pearce,	1855	Isaac P. Walker,	1855
Thomas G. Pratt,	1857	Henry Dodge,	1857
MISSISSIPPI.			
Stephen Adams,	1857		
—— Kenyon,*	1859		

*By appointment of Governor.

The number of Democrats already elected to the new Senate, or holding over, is 35; Whigs ditto 19. Vacancies to be filled by Legislatures Democratic in both Houses, 3; Whigs, 2. Vacancies doubtful as to the result, 3. Leaving these last out of the account, the Senate will show a Democratic majority of 17.

All the new States, it will be observed, have Democratic Senators.

1st CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

The last Democratic Pioneer says: "The Wilmington Journal has published—and other papers have copied—a tabular statement of the political complexion of the several Congressional Districts of the State under the new apportionment, in which a material error occurs. In making up the table for this District the county of Perquimans is altogether omitted. It will be found corrected in a statement which appears elsewhere in this paper." We give below the Pioneer's article in which the correction is made:

"Under the late Congressional apportionment our District, formerly the 9th, was made the 1st, and three new counties have been added, viz: Halifax, Washington, and Tyrrel. The political complexion of the District has not been materially changed by the addition of these counties; though it has been rendered a *little* more Whiggish. As indicated by the late Presidential election, the relative position of the two parties in the District is as follows:

	PIERCE.	SCOTT.
Bertie,	444	498
Chowan,	219	225
Camden,	107	503
Currituck,	490	134
Gates,	368	368
Halifax,	424	497
Hertford,	236	290
Martin,	567	289
Northampton,	530	455
Pasquotank,	316	539
Perquimans,	270	324
Tyrrel,	87	286
Washington,	210	302
	4268	4710
		4268
Whig majority,		442

At the August election the same counties gave a Whig majority of only *ten votes*. At that election the Democracy put forth their strength and showed what they could do—and *such* efforts would not be long in making this a confirmed Democratic District. Even taking the Presidential vote as a test, we do not regard a majority of 442 against us at all appalling; on the contrary, we are sanguine that, with proper exertions, it may be overcome, especially when we consider the aspect which *Whig* politics will probably present in the approaching canvass."

SHIPLOAD OF WIVES. An immense emigrant ship, called the Caroline Chisholm, is about to sail from Southampton, England, for Australia, with nine hundred young women of good character as emigrants. Mrs. Chisholm, who, having lived in Australia, is famous for her generous interest in behalf of female emigrants to that country, will accompany them. The expectation is, that all these "gentle creatures" will be eagerly sought for in marriage by industrious and hardy miners, farmers and shopkeepers.

Australia will be "a place," and no mistake, in the course of four or five years. The Republic of Australia! John Bull will wake up some fine morning and find himself soundly thrashed by these same Australians, who will thereafter set up for themselves. What a planet this will be one hundred years hence, if these United States of America should only hold together and go on prospering and extending as of late years!

☞ We learn from the University Magazine that the Address before the Literary Societies at the next Commencement at Chapel Hill, will be delivered by the Hon. A. O. P. Nicholson, of Tennessee. Mr. Nicholson is one of the ablest and finest writers in the Southern country.

The Address before the Alumni Association will be delivered at the usual time and place, by Dr. James H. Dickson, of Wilmington, N. C.

☞ The last Greensborough Patriot says: "We learn that a Northern Company have purchased the Lindsay mining lands and water power, on Deep River, in this County, with the purpose of mining for copper. These mines were some years ago successfully wrought for gold."

☞ Vice President King arrived at Key West, Florida, on the 22d of last month, after a stormy passage from Norfolk of four days. He was somewhat better, but still feeble. His nieces and physician were with him.

THE "UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE."

The February number of this periodical is before us. It is devoted to the following subjects: "North Carolina; Life and Public services of Daniel Webster, an Address, delivered at the request of the Students of the University of North Carolina, in the College Chapel, by Prof. F. M. Hubbard; The Banks of the Epac Reef, continued; Thoughts on National Literature; Out of sight, out of mind; Musings of a Student; A Vacation Frolic by the way side; Twentieth May, '75; Calico, its wonders and mysteries—together with some very execrable Poetry, and Editorial remarks and reflections on various topics.

The brief chapter on North Carolina contains interesting and valuable information.

Prof. Hubbard's Address is in good taste, both as to matter and style.

"The Banks of the Epac Reef" we have not read.

The "Thoughts on National Literature," are, for the most part, just and sensible, and well put together.

The article—"Musings of a Student"—is not as grammatical or elegant as it might be. The first paragraph, for example, is as follows:

"I am sitting by my fire that sparkles and cracks with merry music in the neat fireplace, feeling the conviction that I must write something for the next number of the Magazine. And what shall I write? My room is too comfortable for work. The curtains are close drawn; a soft mellow glow is produced by the candle and fire, and the keen whistlings of the wind around the house corners furnishes a grateful contrast to the warmth and cheer within. The table is filled with books, but I feel in no humor for Philosophy or Metaphysics. I prefer to follow rather than control the vagaries of my mind, and drawing the light a little closer, hitching my chair nearer the fire, I dip my pen in the ink, and as thought after thought rises, waits for a moment as if to be considered, and then drops back to its mysterious resting place, I note it down and here they are."

The writer will, however, improve by practice.

The other articles are indifferent both in ideas and style.

We find in one of the Editorials a new word—"*daresn't.*" We are quite sure this word has not received the approving touch of any of the Faculty; but we have no doubt, however, that it is all right. The work in which we find it forbids any other supposition.

The following Editorial—barring the naughty expression, "Nick William's d—ndest"—is one of the best in the number:

"A friend of ours went out not long since, and to defend himself against the attacks of the cold, took with him a "*patent pocket pistol*" loaded not with "DuPont's best" but literally full of "Nick William's d—ndest." His carelessness with such weapons was well known, and not returning in due time serious fears for his safety were entertained. A party was formed which, after some search, found the unfortunate young man lying on a log, apparently in the last agonies and perfectly insensible, complaining bitterly in the wanderings of his mind of his chum for "pulling cover." He received every attention that his unfortunate situation demanded and was soon able to give the particulars of his accident. It appears that he was attempting to draw a plug from the muzzle of his pistol with his teeth, and while in this dangerous proximity it was discharged, the whole load passing into his throat and thence ranging downwards. We are glad to state that the wound is not mortal, though its effects will be probably felt through life. We might chronicle several other accidents of a similar nature, but we hope this will be sufficient to induce others to dispense with those weapons fraught with so much danger to themselves and their associates."

We wish these young gentlemen and their Magazine all possible success; and if we have said any thing in this notice of their work which they do not altogether like, all we ask of them is to excuse us on account of our good motives and friendly feeling in the premises; and if not, why then to fire away at us in their best style.

☞ The Senate of the United States has passed the bill introduced by Mr. Hunter, extending the warehousing system, by establishing private bonded warehouses. All articles may be bonded one year for consumption, and four years for exportation. Strenuous efforts were made to exempt various articles from the operation of the bill. In the course of the debate Mr. Bright said he was in favor of the bill as one step towards free trade; and Mr. Gwin said he was in favor of abolishing all duties on breadstuffs and provisions, and also on iron.

TOBACCO. Dr. J. C. Warren, of Boston, one of the most eminent medical men in this country, says that "tobacco, used in the way of mastication, is a slow poison, which, if it were administered by another person, would deserve and receive retribution from the laws of the land." After stating the injurious effects of smoking as well as chewing this "powerful vegetable poison," he adds:

"These statements are not exaggerated, but the result of many year's experience and observation so that when a young man applies to me for a cure of pain in the chest and symptoms of dyspepsia, I feel it my first duty to inquire whether he smokes or chews tobacco."

THE CHARLESTON RACES. On the first day, Wednesday last, there were but three entries for the Jockey Club purse of $1,000, 4 mile heats, viz: Jeff Davis, Lawton and Isabella. The Race was won by the former in two heats, in 7 m. 64, and 7m. 56.

For the Hutchinson stakes, two mile heats, there were five entries. Mr. Puryear's colt was victorious.

On Thursday, for the three mile race, purse $2,50, there were two entries, Escape and Elizabeth McNairy.

For the two mile race, purse $160, the entries were Mary Owen, Boston, Jr. Nina, Glencoe and Blueford.

NEW POSTOFFICES. The following new Postoffices have been established in North Carolina: Mayfield, A. D. Daniel, P. M.; Oregon, H. Sawyer P. M.; Dan River, John Ratliff, P. M.—all in Rockingham County; and Tarville, Pitt, James W. Taft, P. M. Poplar Hill, Anson, has been discontinued.

CALORIC ENGINES. The New York Express states that Capt. Ericson has received orders for about 300 of his caloric engines, but it is not awarded that he has consented to supply any large number at present.

☞ Mr. Petersilia has just received an assortment of beautiful pictures and paintings. See his advertisement in to-day's paper. He deserves encouragement.

SUPREME COURT.

The following opinions have been delivered since our last:

By NASH, C. J. in Satterwhite *vs* Hicks, from Granville, affirming the judgment. Also, in Smith *vs* Sharp, from Hertford, affirming the judgment. Also, in Elizabeth City *vs* Kennedy, from Pasquotank, affirming the judgment. Also, in State *vs* Christianberry and Harmon, from Alexander, directing a *venire de novo*.

By PEARSON, J., in Hooks *vs* Perkins, from Wayne, affirming the judgment. Also, in Lloyd *vs* Price, *in Equity*, from Martin, reversing the order of the Court of Equity. Also, in Davenport *vs* Hassell, *in Equity*, from Tyrrell. Also, in Capehart *vs* Mhoon, *in Equity*, from Bertie, affirming the interlocutory decree.

By BATTLE, J. in Doe ex dem. Johnson *vs* Maddera, from Martin, reversing the order appealed from. Also, in Ward & Co. *vs* Jones, from Martin, directing a *venire denovo*. Also, in Lawrence *vs* Moore, from Hertford, overruling the exceptions and confirming the report. Also, in Garner *vs* Garner, in Equity, from Northampton—the defendant declared a trustee for plaintiff, &c.

By NASH, C. J., in Williams *vs*. Chalmers, in Equity, from Moore, remanding the cause with costs, as if the bill had been dismissed with costs. Also, Little *vs*. Allen, from Anson, affirming the judgment below. Also, in Tindall *vs*. Wall, from Anson, affirming the judgment below. Also, in Winstead *vs*. Reid, from Caswell, affirming the judgment below.

By BATTLE, J., in State *ex rel*. Morgan *vs*. Horne, from Anson, awarding a *venire de novo*. Also, in *Doe ex dem*, Hargrove *vs*. Miller, from Randolph, affirming the judgment. Also, in Winslow *vs*. Copeland, from Northampton, affirming the judgment. Also, in State *ex rel*. Lawrence *vs*. Rayner, from Bertie, directing the report to be referred.

By PEARSON, J., in Williams *vs*. Lanier, from Martin, directing a *venire de novo*. Also, in *Doe ex dem*, Brasier, from Chatham, directing a *venire de novo*. Also, in *Den ex dem*, Moore *vs*. Ghirkin, from Martin, affirming the judgment. Also, in Johnson *vs*. Lee and Crawley, in Equity, from Halifax, dismissing the bill with costs.

SHOCKING AFFAIR AT WASHINGTON. A frightfully tragic affair occurred in Washington on Wednesday evening, about half past six o'clock, which the lightning on the telegraph wires that night prevented our reporters sending through an account of by telegraph for yesterday morning's Sun. At the hour named the vicinity of the National Hotel was thrown into great and painful excitement by the deliberate shooting of Mr. Edward H. Fuller, of that city, by the hands of Lt. James W. Schaumburg, formerly of Philadelphia, we believe, but who for many years past has spent much of his time in Washington, and has recently boarded at the National. The affair took place immediately on the steps of the National. The following is reported in the National Intelligencer as a correct account of the rise and cause of the said affair:

Several years since, Schaumburg boarded at Fuller's (now Willard's) Hotel, kept by A. Fuller & Co. When the firm became insolvent he was indebted to them several hundred dollars, and has so continued ever since. Applications made to him from time to time for payment, by the surviving partner, Edward H. Fuller, have been disregarded by him, as we learn, on the ground that the debt was not due to Mr. Fuller, but to the trustees under the insolvency. Mr. Fuller, nevertheless, pursued the claim, and in an altercation on the subject, some two years ago, with Schaumburg, personally chastised him. This circumstance was matter of general notoriety at the time, and got into the newspapers.

Public notice was again drawn to the matter on Tuesday morning last, by the appearance of a number of large handbills, posted in the most public way along Pennsylvania avenue, announcing, under the signature of Edward H. Fuller, that James W. Scaumburg was a coward, a liar, and swindler, with allegations and statements to substantiate it.

On Tuesday and Wednesday afternoon and evening Schaumburg was seen pacing backward and forward along the avenue, suspected by many, and, as it would seem, too truly, with deadly intent, in search for Fuller. Unhappily, that evening, at the time above stated, Mr. Fuller had mounted the steps to enter the National Hotel from Sixth street, when he was espied by Schaumburg, who was standing near the door on the east side of the portoco; and when Fuller approached at the distance of about four feet he received the fire of one barrel of a revolver in the hands of Schaumburg, and instantly retreated across towards the south-side of the avenue, pursued by Schaumburg, with, as some say, a drawn bowie-knife in his hand. A number of hackmen and others following Schamburg with hostile shouts induced him to give up the pursuit, and retire to the hotel, where, after seeking a retreat from room to room to elude the excited crowd from the street, he at last gave himself up to the police. Being conducted to the office of Justice Morsell, he was duly committed to the county jail, where he now remains.

The ball entered about an inch and a half to the right of the navel, and had not been extracted; indeed its place of lodgment had not been found.

The Washington Republic, in its account of the affair, says that Hon. John P. Hale appeared before the magistrate as counsel for Schaumburg, and adds:

"Mr. Schaumburg, upon Mr. Fuller retreating, supposed, as we are informed, that his fire had taken no effect, pursued Mr. Fuller nearly to the other side of the avenue, when, by the interference of bystanders and others, and upon the information that Fuller had fallen, he retraced his steps to the hotel, and ascended to his room. He was arrested there shortly after by some officers.

Mr. Fuller was well known to our citizens and to the travelling public. In company with his father, he was, for a long time, one of the proprietors of the City Hotel, then of the Irving House, and recently of the Hygeia Hotal, at Old Point Comfort. For some months past he has been a clerk in the Census office."

CAPE FEAR AND DEEP RIVER NAVIGATION COMPANY. We learn that Col. Alexander Murchison of this county has accepted the Presidency of the above company, (made vacant by the resignation of J. N. Clegg, Esq.,) with an annual salary of $2,000. His well known energy of character will afford an ample guaranty that this work will be pressed with the greatest vigor. Capt. Clement Smith has been appointed an engineer of the Company with a salary of $1,500 per annum. We learn that at the meeting held on the 22d ultimo at Summerville, and subsequently, about six thousand dollars have been subscribed to the capital stock of the Company, which, added to the amount obtained by the recent meeting in Wilmington, ($30,000,) only leaves $4,000 to be raised to secure the $80,000 appropriation made at the late session of the Legislature.

Fay. Carolinian.

BURNT TO DEATH. A little girl, aged nine yaars, the daughter of Wm. Moore, living six miles West of this place, was burnt to death on Monday last. She was standing near the fire when her clothes caught in the flames. On discovering her condition she ran out of the house in the direction to where some persons were at work in the woods. They heard her piercing shrieks, and ran with all their strength to meet her. They came up in time to tear from her person a part of her burning garments, but not in time to save the little sufferer from death. She died in about 15 hours after the accident.

Salisbury Watchman.

IRON IN TENNESSEE. The Nashville Whig gives a tabular statement of the capital and produce of the iron interest on the Cumberland river, together with the number of hands employed, and the amount of pork and corn consumed per annum at the twenty-one furnaces, nine forges, and two rolling mills therein enumerated. The following is therecapitulation: 19 furnaces, 29,200 tons metal; 9 forges, 10,600 tons blooms; 2 rolling mills; 4,000 tons of iron. Total, 44,500 tons; 1,400 kettles. Capital, $1,216,000. They employ 1,305 men, and 1,810 negroes.

CURE FOR ERYSIPELAS. The editor of the Salem Observer gives a certain cure for this distressing disorder, from which he has been a great sufferer. He says: "A sim, le poultice made of cranberries, pounded fine, and applied in a raw state, has proved in my case, and a number also in this vicinity, a certain remedy." In this case the poultice was applied on going to bed, and the next morning, to his surprise, he found the inflammation nearly gone; and in two days he was as well as ever.

Albany Evening Journal.

THIRTY-SECOND CONGRESS—2ND SESSION.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 2, 1853.

SENATE.

Mr. Davis presented the memorial of Dr. Charles J. Jackson, on the subject of the anæsthetic agent used in surgical cases.

Mr. Houston presented the memorial of S. Gormley, complaining of wrongs and outrages upon him by Sam'l Strong, late superintendent of the Capitol extension.

Mr. Fish presented the memorial of the chamber of Commerce, New York, in favor of the improvement of the navigation of Cape Fear river, North Carolina.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the bill to amend the present warehousing system, by the establishment of private bonded warehouses.

Mr. Hunter explained the bill. At present the government had public ware houses, and goods were not allowed to be placed in the private warehouses, till the public ones were full.

The public warehouses were objected to because they were inconvenient situations, and contained so much merchandise that it was impossible to obtain insurance on deposits. Besides, it was supposed that the government would find that it would be cheaper and best to all to leave the business of warehousing to private competition. It was found to be the case in Great Britain.

The bill allows the warehousing in the public or private warehouses, until such time as the leases of the government warehouses shall expire, when the public warehouses shall be discontinued except in those ports where there may be no private warehouses. The proprietors of the warehouses to pay to the United States annually a license of from $500 to $1,000 for the privilege of keeping such. The bill extends the time during which the goods may be warehoused to three years for consumption and exportation, instead of two and one year as now provided.

Mr. Brodhead objected to the last provision, extending the time for warehousing these goods; and it being now one o'clock, the subject was postponed till to-morrow.

The bill to re-organize the navy was taken up. Mr. Stockton submitted various amendments, which were ordered to be printed, and the bill was then postponed.

The subject of the right of way on the Isthmus of Tehuantepec was taken up.

Mr. Downs addressed the Senate for an hour in urging its importance to the United States; that the right of way over that Isthmus, now in the hands of American citizens, should be maintained and protected by the government.

The subject was then postponed till Tuesday next.

The House bill for the relief of Brevet Brigadier General Riley was taken up and passed.

The Pacific Railroad bill was taken up.

The substitute of the select committee, provides for the construction of a railroad and telegraph from the valley of the Mississippi with the Pacific ocean, at such points as the President may designate. The road and line to be constructed by contract. Public lands and twenty millions of dollars are appropriated to construct said road.

Mr. Brodhead submitted a substitute striking out all of the bill, and appropriating $100,000 for a survey and reconnoisance of the proposed routes for the road.

Messrs. Bright, Brodhead and Bayard supported the amendment, and Messrs. Borland, Weller, Hamlin and Rusk opposed it.

Witnout taking any question, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Previous to reading the Journals, there was a call of the roll, when 122 members answered to their names.

Mr. Houston's resolution to close debate, submitted yesterday, was laid on the table.

The House again took up the bill authorizing the issue of a depreciated silver currency, when Mr. Dunham closed his remarks; during which he stated that there had been issued last year three cent pieces to the amount of half a million of dollars, the nominal value of which exceeds the intrinsic value twenty per cent., yielding a profit to the government of nearly $100,000. The Spanish coin, he said, is appreciated in value 12 per cent., and the object of the bill is to have a silver coinage of the appreciated value of six.

Mr. Johnson, of Tenn., opposed what he termed an unconstitutional tinkering with the coin of the country. He alluded to the reduced value of the eagle under the act of 1834, by which it is reduced, in comparison with the British sovereign, nine per cent., and contended that the proper course would be to call in all the three cent pieces and issue a silver currency of a proper value. Should the bill go into operation, he said, there would be two descriptions of gold coin of the same nominal value, and three of silver in circulation.

The morning hour expired before he had concluded his remarks.

A motion to go into committee of the whole on the state of the Union, was then negatived, and the House proceeded with the business on the Speaker's table.

A bill was taken up granting to the State of Wisconsin the right of way and a donation of public lands, for the benefit of railroads in that State.

A motion was made to lay it on the table, which was negatived, yeas 73, nays 83.

After some further discussion, the motion was renewed, and the yeas and nays being again taken, it was negatived, yeas 76, nays 81.

On motion of Mr. Carter, of Ohio, the House adjourned.

In the Senate on Thursday, the 3d, the bill to reorganize the navy of the United States was considered, amended and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. The Pacific Railroad bill was further debated.

In the House of Representatives the coinage bill was discussed during the morning hour, and the Army bill subsequently considered in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

In the Senate, on Friday, the 4th, the bill to amend the warehousing system by establishing private bonded warehouses, &c., was debated, amended, and passed. The Pacific Railroad bill was debated by Messrs. Davis, Dawson, and Douglas. A resolution prescribing the manner for counting the votes for President and Vice President, on Wednesday next was adopted.

The House of Representatives concurred in the report of the Joint Committee prescribing the mode of counting and announcing the electoral votes for President and Vice President of the United States, on Wednesday next. The remainder of the day was consumed in a parliamentary struggle between the friends and opponents of certain bills granting lands for railroad purposes.

On Saturday the 5th, the Chair laid before the Senate a report of the Secretary of War, accompanied by an abstract of the returns of the militia of all the States and Territories.

The deficiency bill was reported, with amendments.

Mr. Davis introduced a bill to regulate the rights of fishing and the rights of disposing of the proceeds of the fisheries in and between the British North American provinces and the United States.

The bill to reorganize the navy of the United States was passed.

A bill granting land to Arkansas and Missouri for certain railroads therein was considered and passed.

The Pacific railroad bill was taken up, and Mr. Butler spoke at length in opposition to it. Mr. Bell replied, and, without concluding his remarks, gave way for an adjournment.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The House passed bills for the relief of the widow of the late John A. Lynch, to authorize a register to be issued to the British barque Fanny, and to change the name of the steamboat Forest City to that of the Bay City.

The joint resolution reported from the Committee on Printing, to provide for the execution of the printing and binding of the returns of the seventh census, was then discussed and passed without amendment.

DIDN'T BELIEVE IN LIGHTNING. Not long since an elderly woman entered the cars at one of the Ohio stations, and disturbed the passengers a good deal with complaints about a "most dreadful rhumatiz" that she was troubled with. A gentleman present, who had himself been a severe sufferer with the same complaint, said to her—"Did you ever try electricity madam? I tried it, and in the course of a short time it completely cured me." 'Electricity?' exclaimed the old lady, "y-e-s I've tried it to my satisfaction. I *was struck with lightning* about a year ago, but it did'nt do me a single morsel o'good.

For the Standard.

Mr. EDITOR: If you think the following of sufficient general interest, please give it a place in your columns. It is on abstract of a case to be found in *Murphy's Reports*, *vol.* 3, *p.* 181.

John Beard } From Bladen.
vs.
John A. Cameron, }

"The object of the pleadings in this case was to get the opinion of the Court upon the question, whether, where a Judge of the Superior Court * * dies *during the sitting* of the General Assembly, the Governor has the power * * to fill the vacancy * * ; the 20th section of the Constitution having declared, that the Governor shall have such power, where the death happens *during the recess* of the General Assembly."

The action was brought in *case*; the *declaration* is not given.

The *plea*, which was sworn to, is, in substance, that a judge is a necessary part or the Court; and that *Blake Baker*, Esq. (who was presiding) is no judge; and therefore, the defendant *apprehends* the said *Baker* will take no cognizance of the action aforesaid.

To this the plaintiff replied that *Baker* is a judge; having been appointed by *Gov. Branch*, to supply a vacancy occasioned by the death of the Hon. *Samuel Lowrie*, who had died during a recess of the General Assembly; and that his commission had not yet expired.

The defendant rejoins that in 1817 the General Assembly continued in session until the 24th day of December, and adjourned *sine die* about 10 o'clock, A. M. of said day; that Judge Lowrie died on the 22nd of December, 1817, about 8 o'clock, A. M. at his residence, in Mecklenburg County, about 150 miles from Raleigh; and that this event might have been known to the General Assembly before its adjournment.

By *demurring* to this statement, the plaintiff admitted all the facts therein alleged (that is, if *well pleaded*, which, perhaps *Sir Edmund Saunders* might have thought, did not include *all*); and, as both parties believed, secured the means of testing the question before the Supreme Court. The defendant *joined in the demurrer*, and the case was sent up.

The Supreme Court held that the question was not properly presented. That the defendant had, by pleading before him, admitted *Mr. Baker* to be a judge; that in effect he had asked that gentleman *to give judgment*, whether he was a fit person *to give judgment*. Other criticisms were indulged in, the result of the consideration being that the Court gave no opinion upon the constitutional difficulty.

We may well regret the obstacle which prevented our having a judicial determination of the sense of this article of our constitution. A disquisition upon that feature by TAYLOR and HENDERSON would in all probability have dissolved every doubt, and secured the confidence of their fellow citizens in their conclusions. What I most regret in the failure is, the aid which an argument by these great lights of our jurisprudence would have afforded in the solution of that class of constitutional problems, the difficulties about which are akin to that raised or attempted to be raised in the case of Mr. Baker. Difficulties which I suppose may be summed up in the question: Is this grant of power to the Governor merely declaratory of the common law as to Executive competency; or does it confer upon him rights which without it he would not have? It was intimated during the late session of the Legislature that the opinion of some of our first lawyers was, that it was *declaratory* only. The matter is not free from doubt, the more especially on account of the turn that is given—and necessarily too—to their arguments; namely—that we must look to the common law for an explanation of the rights and duties of our Governor in such cases. In other words, that we derive our notions of an Executive from England, and that, except so far as they have been expressly restrained by our Constitution, his powers are to be learned from the common law of that country. I suppose these gentlemen will ingeniously argue that any conclusion in behalf of arbitrary power on this ground is effectually cut off by the *Statute*, which provides that such parts of the common law as are repugnant to the genius of our free institutions shall not be in force in North Carolina. This explanation, to a mind quick with those apprehensions in behalf of civil liberty which all history is calculated to arouse, may be met by two objections. In the first place, granting it to be true, it has the unavoidable prejudice adhering to it—that it removes one chief bulwark of our freedom from the firm foundation of organic enactment, to the shifting sands of Legislative whims;—a thing not to be admitted, unless unavoidable. Secondly, it supposes that constitutional guarantees may be affected by subsequent legislation, and thereby rendered more or jess firm. An opinion, however it may be borne out by fancied instances in which it is carried into effect, not to be tolerated by any good citizen. As I did not set out to make an argument, begging pardon, I return to the case of *Beard vs. Cameron*.

Although we are without a judicial commentary upon the competency of Judge Baker, his appointment under the circumstances mentioned above, and the acquiescence of the whole State therein for thirty four years, makes the precedent one of some value. The reader hardly needs be reminded that no circuit passes in which is not to be found a score of cases one party or the other to which is not deeply interested in finding flaws in some portion of the proceedings. If then there had been any hope of succeeding by taking the objection, surely some one whose case was otherwise despaired of, would have allowed judgment to go against him by default, and then questioned its validity; or would have resisted process issuing from or because of that term; either of which steps, I suppose, would have brought the question before the Supreme Court But bar, parties, criminals and all seem to have acquiesced; and there it remains until this day, an unquestioned precedent for the right of the Governor to make appointments not expressly delegated by the constitution.

Beard vs. Cameron seems to have been made up for the occasion. The defendant, who appears for himself, you recognize as at that time a distinguished member of the legal profession upon Cape Fear, afterwards a Judge in Florida. For the plaintiff appeared *James J. McKay*, subsequently so well known. I have said that a question was *attempted* to be raised; for it might have fallen out that the Supreme Court held Mr. Baker's appointment valid even under the *20th article*; as a construction requiring in all cases *a recess*, would in a case like this, where according to the ordinary course of the mails, the Governor could not be informed of it until after an adjournment, be rather *a sticking in the bank*.

On referring to the 2d volume of the Revised Statutes I see that although Mr. Lowrie died in December 1817, Mr. Baker was not appointed until August 11th, 1818, so that Gov. Branch apparently hesitated about his right,—and that so much as to allow the Spring Circuit to pass before coming to a decision. Perhaps the records of the Executive office may contain an explanation of the result at which he finally arrived; possibly, the opinions of some of our distinguished jurists of that day whom the Governor may have felt himself warranted in calling into council. Judge Baker died at the close of his first circuit under that commission.

For the rest, I am free to confess that all I know of the facts of this case are derived from *Murphy's Reports* and the *Revised Statutes*. If any one can throw other light upon the subject, I shall be glad to be better informed. A CITIZEN.

February 2, 1853.

TEXAS IMMIGRATION. On last Sunday week, a large body of very respectable citizens, left Rocky Mount for Texas. The company consisted of 127 persons, white and black, under the protection of Mr. Chas. Harrison, for many years past, a very estimable citizen of this county. All except Mr. Harrison and family were from Nash. We see the Wilmington Herald speaks of them as from Edgecombe, which is a mistake. Ere this, we presume they are on nature's broad, rolling, dangerous highway, as they anticipated shipping from Wilmington. May they have a prosperous voyage, pleasant arrival, and realize their hoped for success and happiness in their new homes. *Tarborough Southerner.*

The Emperor Nicholas, of Russia, breakfasts on a cup of tea and a rusk; dines on a little fish, a cutlet or a chop, with a biscuit and a glass of sherry and water. In the evening he takes a cup of tea. He suffers from an internal disease, and is obliged to be abstemious.

Upwards of three thousand hands are now at work on the Maysville and Lexington Railroad, which connects with the Virginia line at the mouth of Big Sandy.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Great War Preparations in the English Navy Yards —Prospective Marriage of the Emperor of France— Activity in the French Navy Yards—Advance in Cotton—State of Other Markets, &c.

HALIFAX, Feb. 4th. The steamor Canada arrived here at 9½ o'clock this morning. The Eastern lines not being in good order, the news could not be transmitted till late this evening. The Atlantic and City of Manchester arrived out on the 20th. The Canada left on the morning of the 23d.

ENGLAND. Mr. Gladstone had been elected to Parliament.

Great apprehensions were felt in England of a *coup de main* on the part of Napoleon. The government are making enquiries of the railroad companies as to how many horses and munitions of war they can carry to specified points in cases of emergency. A large military station is to be formed near Birmingham, and no more regulars are to be sent from home. Great activity prevails in the navy-yards, and every preparation is making for war.

FRANCE. The Emperor has determined to marry Senorita Montego, and the marriage was advertised to take place two weeks from the 22d, at Notre Dame. A dowry of 5,000,000 francs is demanded for the bride.

The Emperor has refused to accept the resignation of Droughn d'L Huys.

Twenty line-of-battle-ships, 18 frigates and 15 smaller vessels of war were building in the French Navy Yards. Napier, the English ship builder, received an order from the French Emperor to build 16 frigates, but the English admiralty cancelled the order and gave him similar orders on their own account.

The 3 per cents. closed at 79f. 95c.; the 4½ per cents at 105f.

MARKETS. *Liverpool, Jan.* 12. The Atlantic's news has a favorable effect on the cotton market, and prices of fair have advanced ⅛d and of middling ⅜d. The sales of the week have reached 58,900 bales, of which exporters took 6,750 bales, and speculators 11,000 bales. The sales to-day are 5,500 bales. The quotations are: Fair Orleans, 6¼d; Middling, 5⅛d; Fair Mobile, 6d; Middling, 5⅞d; Fair Upland, 5⅞; Middling 5½d. Stock 600,000 bales, of which 400,000 bales are American.

Sales of yellow corn at 34s 6d; white 36s; mixed 34. White wheat 7s 2d a 7s 8d; red 6s 6d a 7s 1d. Western canal flour 27s 6d; Ohio, Baltimore and Philadelphia, 28s 6d.

Trade at Manchester had improved. The grain market was a shade lower.

Gardner's circular quotes beef firm, at 97s 6d a 109s. Holders of pork ask 9d advance, but buyers do not concede it. Bacon had advanced 1s; lard 60s 9d a 65s; tallow dull, at 6d decline.

Rice quiet; Carolina 21 a 22s. Sugar had declined 6d. Molasses dull. Coffee quiet; Java 51s. Tea a shade lower.

Sales of 700 tons Bolivia Guano at £7 5s a £7 10s. Rosin 5s 6d for common. Sales of 3000 bbls. Turpentine at 12s; Spirits quiet but firm at 55s.

LONDON, Jan. 21. The produce market was dull. Bell & Sons quote stocks unchanged. The bank had advanced the rate of interest to 3 per cent. Consols closed at 99⅞ a 100. Sales of U. S. 5's, '95, at 97 a 98; U. S. 6's, '62, 108 a 109; U. S. 6's, (bonds) 68, 109⅞ a 110¼; U. S. 6's, '67, '68, 108½ a 109½; New York State 5's 97 a 98; Pennsylvania 5's 86; Maryland 5's 98 a 99; Kentucky 6's 97; Ohio 6's 106; Massachusetts 5's 108.

HAVRE, Jan. 18. The sales of cotton for the week are 9,400 bales, at ½d advance.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 3. The steamer Black Warrior has arrived at Mobile from Havana which dates to January 30th. She brings accounts of a great conflagration at Cardenas—causing a loss of a half million dollars.

Tremendous storms have occurred on the Gulf; and numbers of vessels have put in in distress. Fears are entertained for the safety of the British mail steamer Vera Cruz.

BOSTON, Feb. 3. The Senate, to-day, confirmed the election of Mr. Everett as U. S. Senator.

A fire, to-day, destroyed the drug store of Henshaw & Edmunds, causing a loss of $50,000. Insurance $40,000.

THE MARKETS.

WILMINGTON, February 5, 1853.

NAVAL STORES. The sales of Turpentine yesterday reached about 1080 bbls., as follows: 785 bbls. at $4 10 for soft and $2 40 for hard, and 185 do. at $4 05 for soft and $2 40 for hard—per 280 lbs. The market closed firm at highest quotations, with a good demand and light receipts. In Spirits Turpentine we hear of no sales yesterday. The market remains quiet, and holders are firm at 65 cents per gallon, with a light stock. [Sale on Thursday evening of 100 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, which we did not before hear of, at 65 cents per gallon.] No transactions in Rosin; market firm at $1 20 for common.

ASH HEADING. Sale yesterday of 12,000 pieces at $10 per M.

TIMBER. Sales of three rafts at $4 25, $5 50 and $7 per M. *Journal.*

PETERSBURG, Feb. 7th, 1853.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT. Those buying by retail may expect to pay an advance on annexed quotations:

TOBACCO—Breaks rather small, and but little opening; prices during the last few days have advanced. We quote lugs at 4 a $4 80; good lugs at 4 50 a 5½; com mon leaf 6 a 8; good 9 a 12¾.

COTTON—From 9 a 9¾ cents per pound.

WHEAT—110 to 125c. for red; white 120 to 131 cents.

FLOUR—City Mills, 6¼ a $6½.

BACON—Sales shoulders at 9 a 9½c.; sides 10½c.; Virginia hog round 12½.

LARD—Western, in barrels, at 12½ a 13 c.; kegs, 14½ a 15 cents; Virginia, 12 a 13 cents.

BEEF—Mess beef, per bbl., $13 a 16. Nominal.

PORK—Mess Pork offering at $19.

FISH—No. 3 Mackerel $8½ and scarce; No. 1 N. Carolina clipped none; do roe $6½; gross, $5; Nova Scotia, gross, $4 a 4½—scarce.

SALT—1 75 a $1 78 cents for fine; G. A. 125c.

GUANO—$46 per 2,000 lbs.

PLASTER—Petersburg fresh ground, unpacked, $6½ per ton; packed $7½; Northern $7½.

LIME—Thomastown $1 37½ a $1 45c. *Express.*

FAYETTEVILLE, Feb. 5, 1853.

Trade heavy for past three days. Receipts of cotton large and in good demand at quotations, say 8½ a 8¾ and 9 cents. Flour, sales at $4 50 for super—supply abundant. Corn is in good demand, and wanted at 60 cts. *Carolinian.*

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 5th, 1853.

The advices by the steamer Canada reached here last night, and were published to-day. They have caused some movement in cotton, and holders are asking advanced prices. Breadstuffs are dull. Coffee continues firm—sales at 9¾ a 9⅞ cents for Rio.

[Correspondence of the Standard.]

RICHMOND, VA., Feb. 3d, 1853.

MY DEAR SIR: I am still detained here in trying to get a bill passed by the Legislature for a Branch Railroad to Milton. Movements here are slow, but our project is daily gaining friends and will ultimately pass by a decided majority. The committee on Roads and Internal Navigation will report our bill to-morrow and I think will recommend its passage. We meet with violent opposition from W. P. Tunstall, the President of the Company, who overlooking the interests of the Road identifies himself with the Danville interests. The City of Richmond is decidedly in our favor and so is a majority of the Legislature. Yours Truly,

N. J. PALMER.

[Correspondence of the Petersburg Express.]

AWFUL RAVAGES OF SMALL POX.

NORFOLK, Feb. 5, 1853.

Messrs. EDITORS: The ship Antarctic of New York, from Liverpool, Capt. Zerega, arrived in Hampton roads to-day, in great distress, being short of water and provisions. The small pox has been raging violently during her voyage, and sixty deaths have occured. The first mate has died, and Captain, second and third mates, are now lying dangerously ill. Yours, "MAZEPPA."

Why did neither Louis Napoleon nor Louis Kossuth fare badly in their imprisonments? Because one was restricted to Ham, and the other to Turkey.

MARRIED,

In Moore county, on Wednesday evening the 26th ult., Mr. Edward C. Chambers of Montgomery, to Miss Anna Jane, daughter of Wm. C. Campbell, Esq.

In Anson county, on the 21st ult., Mr. Benj. F. Headen, of Chatham county, to Miss Charlotte, daughter of Gen. James M. Woddill, of Wadesborough.

On Thursday, the 27th ult., by the Rev. R. H. Lafferty, Mr. David L. Cashon to Miss Cynthia J. Hutchison, all of Mecklenburg.

In Morganton, on Thursday evening, the 27th of January, by the Rev. J. Buxton, Dr. Thomas C. Lester, of Asheville, N. C., to Miss Ann Judson, daughter of Dr. J. M. Happoldt.

In Mocksville, on the 18th ultimo, by Rev. Jesse Rankin, John M. Clement, Esq., to Miss Mary J. Haden.

On Wednesday morning, the 2d inst., by the Rev. B. Field, Mr. Marcus C. Holderby and Miss Sallie C. Mills, all of the county of Rockingham, N. C.

OBITUARY.

Gen. JOHN C. B. ERINGHAUS, the subject of this hasty sketch, breathed his last at his residence in Elizabeth City, on Friday the 25th ultimo, at half past two o'clock, in the 27th year of his age. His disease seems to have been an affection of the lungs, of which he had long complained; yet up to within two days of his death no fears were entertained that it would baffle the skill of his physicians, and ultimately prove fatal. But alas, how transient is life, how slender the tenure by which we hold our existence!

A wild and perhaps thoughtless boy—buoyant and full of life—the instincts of his nature but suggested what the impulses of his heart executed. Quick and ardent in his temperament, hasty and decisive in his movements, yet sociable, bland and beloved by all his playmates. But life's a dream, and boyhood soon vanished, and was lost in the more complicated cares of manhood's high resolves and nobler purposes. Standing on the threshold of active existence—the past, bright and beautiful, undimmed by the mildew of sorrow—he launched upon life's stormy, but to him serene and cloudless ocean—promising much of good and long to live. But, ah, how illusive—how unsubstantial its shadows!

Having studied law with Judge Bailey—for whom he ever entertained the profoundest reverence—he entered upon the performance of the duties of his profession with high hopes, and at once grappled with life's stern realities. Ambitious of distinction, he soon forced his way to public notice; and found an ample field for the exercise of the nobler powers of his mind. He saw with a scrutinizing glance that a wide field was open for the Statesman and Orator; that wherever public mind was to be enlightened—the public heart to be touched by the finger of truth—that there was the field for action—there the opportunity for distinction, and to the accomplishment of this end, he bent the nobler faculties of his soul, and consecrated the powers of his intellect.

The bar in his county was inferior to none—the burning declamation of Kinney—the artistic skill of Moore—the logical deductions of Bailey, never to be met or parried; and well did he play his part—enthuiasm and energy—talents of a high order, but often unacknowledged by the world—shaped and tinged all that he did and said, and gave to his expressions a sort of oracular authority. This was the great secret of his success. The writer of this remembers with pride and admiration the pulse-stirring address delivered on the occasion of the presentation of a flag to Captain Martin. All hearts swelled with patriotic emotions as the Orator proceeded, enchaining his audience by the magic of his powers.

But these are shadows. He left behind him a more imperishable fame, a brighter reputation. I have said he was ambitious of distinction, he courted distinction; but it was the distinction of doing good. Whenever jusiice needed an advocate or innocence a defender, he was to be found battling against oppression on the one hand or injury on the other. He served in both branches of the Legislature with distinguished ability, and won for himself the esteem and respect of those with whom he was called to legislate. He had faults, but they were overshadowed by great virtues. Generous in his nature, urbane in his manners, seductive and winning; he has left, in the hearts of those who knew him best for they loved him most, a monument far more durable than that which affection, however tender, may erect o'er his grave. For marble is pregnable to the ever gnawing tooth of time, the mementoes of love wither and decay; but the sweet influences of the heart, bedewed by the tear of affection, are imperishable. They shall live in conscious identity when the stars themselves grow dim. They are apples of gold in pictures of silver.

But he is gone—the golden thread of life is severed!—a mother weeps—a father mourns—wife and little ones broken hearted—ties, tender ties they were, ties which knit them together with hooks of steel are snapped! Oh death, what hast thou not done!—but such is life and such its stern realities. And now

"Who can minister to these minds diseased,
Pluck from their hearts their rooted sorrow,
Rase out the written troubles of the brain,
And with some sweet oblivious antidote
Extinguish sorrows, consuming fires?"

May that God, who numbers the hairs of our heads, temper the wind to the shorn lambs and teach them that

"There is a calm for those who weep,
A rest for weary pilgrims found,
It softly lies and sweetly sleeps,
Low in the ground.
The sun is but a spark of fire,
A transient meteor of the sky,
The soul immortal as its sire,
Shall never die!"

Consoling them by the reflection that there will be a reunion of those hearts, who on earth once loved.

[COM.

On the 27th of January, 1853, at the residence of her parents, in Edenton, N. C., JULIA GENEVIEVE HEATH, daughter of R. R. Heath and Eliza B. Heath, aged five years, six months and fifteen days. Attacked, on Wednesday, with Scarlet fever, the malignity of which soon defied the best medical skill, she departed this life on the evening of the ensuing day. Mild, intelligent, amiable and lovely, this little girl, familiarly known as "Little Gennie," had won the affections and kindest regard of all who knew her; and dying before she had stained her baptismal innocence with mortal sin, her spirit has gone to Him who has said, "Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not; for of such is the Kingdom of Heaven." Her parents feel that their loss is her gain.

"Bright be the place of thy soul,
No lovelier spirit than thine
Ever burst from its mortal control,
'Mid the orbs of the blessed to shine;
On earth thou wert all but divine,
As thy soul shall immortally be,
And our sorrow may cease to repine,
When we know that thy God is with thee."

[COM.

VALENTINES!

VALENTINES, Writer's Mottoes, Wafers, Seals, Envellopes, &c., &c., &c. A splendid assortment to be found as usual at TURNER'S
N. C. Book Store.
Raleigh, February 7th, 1853. 24—

DRY GOODS AT COST.

TO make room for a NEW STOCK in the Spring, for Cash, the subscriber,

FOR FORTY DAYS TO COME,

will sell off either at wholesale or retail, his present stock of Rich Fancy Dry Goods, at New York cost.
T. A. MITCHELL.
Raleigh, February 8th, 1853. 24—tf.

Artists' Materials.

A FINE assortment of late importations from Paris and London, besides a handsome selection from the "Artist's Emporium," N. Y.
Twilled Canvass, 27, 30, and 36 inches in width,
Canvass on stretchers from 9, by 12, to 26 by 36,
Metallic Tubes of Paint, of all colors,
Artistis Brushes in sets of 24, or by the single brush,
Pallettes, Pallet Knives, and Pallette Cups,
Portable Easels, suitable for Peachers and Schools,
Japaned Boxes, with or without paints,
Faber's Lead Pencils.
India Rubber, white and black,
Crow-black Conti Crayons,
Paint Stones, Drying Oil, Mastic Varnish,
Graduated Paper for Pastil,
Pastil Crayons, a new and beautiful article in the fine arts,
Portfolios,
Transparent Slates for beginners in Drawing,
Drawing Books and Albums, &c.
A few beautiful and valuable Oil paintings by a celebrated Modern Artist.
At the N. C. Music Store.
Raleigh, Feb. 4, 1853. 24—

French Accordeons.

A SPLENDID lot of French Accordeons—Nos. 4, 5, 8, 11, 18, 17, 71, 72, just opened at the
N. C. MUSIC STORE.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office, at Raleigh, for the month ending January 31st, 1852:

A.
Alford, James
Applewright, John E.
Aldrick, Andrew
Albright, Wm.
B.
Barnes, David A.
Brown, Wm. G.
Beaver, Mrs. Margaret
Bowers, Miss Sally
Beasley, Wm. H.
Brown, R. W.
Breedlove, Miss Betty
Brooks, N. G.
Boget, Miss Marietta
Beasley, Miss Priscilla
Baker, S. S.
Belvin, F. A.
Broadstreet, Miss Martha
Blake, Lemuel W.
Bledsoe, Stepen R.
Buffalo, Henry
Barbee, M. B.
C.
Collins, John
Canman, Luke
Cuthbert, James E.
Carroll, Hardy H.
Coffee, Stephen
Cole, H. H.
Cadman, Anthony
Collins, Hugh W.
Cruse, Mrs. Annee
D.
Dunston, Hilry
Daughtry, Miss Mary E.
Domale, Richard
Dew, Miss Narcissa
Donnell, Hon. R. S.
Day, Wm.
Davis, George
Davis, J.
Dunston, Ben
Durden, Jas.
Dumons, Dr. N.
Davis, Miss Polly
E.
Evans, Hilliard
Eckles, James D.
Earp, Miss Elizabeth
Exum, Joseph
F.
Frazier, William
Finch, Mrs. Elizabeth
Franklin, Hinton
Fowler, Sr., Joseph
Franklin, Miss Adeline
Fort, Miss Charlotte A.
Furman, Lemuel
Floyd, John W.
G.
Gordon, James C.

'Well done thou good and faithful Servant."

We fancy we hear the thousands and tens of thousands of grateful hearts, scattered as they are over every section of our glorious Union, making the air welkin with the above scriptural parable, so applicable is it for the returns made to them for the few *talents* sent for investment through the famed and impershably renowned House of

PYFER & CO.,
LOTTERY BROKERS,
No. 1, Light St., Baltimore, Md.

This House has very appropriately received of late the cognomen of "Dame's Fortune Citadel!" in honor of the unprecedented number and amount of Capital Prizes which they have sold and paid, to the exclusion and mortification of all other Lottery Brokers. And the cry is "Still they Sell!"

During the last month the following Grand Capitals having been sold and cashed by those world-renowned Brokers, presenting the astonishing—and when we take into consideration that all this has been sold in *one short Month*—incredible, but not less true amount of $213,675.

Prizes were distributed as follows:

$40,000, in package Half Tickets sent to Tennessee.
$20,000, in package of wholes. sent, to Georgia.
$16,576, in package of wholes sent to Pennsylvania.
$12,000, in package quarter tickets sent to S. Carolina
$18,000, in do do do Tennessee.
$10,000, in single whole ticket sent to N. Carolina.
$35,000, in package of eights sent to Virginia.
$3,000, in single half ticket sent to North Carolina.
$4,000 and 2,000 both in one package sent to Alabama.

Besides a large number of $1,000 and $500 Prizes which were sold in Packages.

☞ Prize payment at PYFER & CO. made in gold at sight.

Splendid Schemes for February, 1853.

☞ The Certificate Prices of packages of quarter tickets only, are given below.

Date. Feb.	Capital Prizes.		No. of Ballots.	Price of Tickets.	Price o Packages
1	$20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	$5	$18 00
2	31,000	78 Nos	14 drawn	10	35 00
3	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
4	20,000	78 Nos	15 drawn	5	17 00
5	42,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	12	40 00
6	26,000	78 Nos	15 drawn	8	25 00
7	25,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
8	33,461	75 Nos	13 drawn	10	35 00
9	18,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
10	15,000	75 Nos	14 drawn	4	13 00
11	52,478	75 Nos	12 drawn	15	55 00
12	25,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	8	30 00
13	17,716	78 Nos	16 drawn	5	15 00
14	30,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	10	35 00
15	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
16	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
17	40,000	78 Nos	12 drawn	10	35 00
18	30,000	75 Nos	13 drawn	8	30 00
19	18,656	78 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
20	35,000	75 Nos	14 drawn	10	30 00
21	16,312	78 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
22	15,000	75 Nos	14 drawn	4	13 00
23	70,000	78 Nos	12 drawn	30	100 00
24	27,500	75 Nos	11 drawn	8	32 00

☞ Drawings forwarded to Correspondents by the first mails after the lotteries are drawn.

☞ Correspondents will please order a few days before the lotteries are drawn.

There is a large per centage in favor of those purchasers who order by the Package, and the chances of drawing four of the largest Prizes in the Scheme, are thereby secured. We advise the purchase of Packages of Tickets in every instance.

☞ Bank Drafts or Certificates of Deposits payable in Gold at sight, will be promptly remitted to those Correspondents who draw prizes at PYFER & CO'S.

☞ Remember—A PACKAGE of Tickets can draw FOUR of the most splendid prizes in a scheme.

☞ In order to secure a Fortune, and the cash immediately after the result is known, the readers of this paper have only to remit cash Drafts or prize tickets, to the Old Establibhed, far famed and truly fortunate Exchange and Lottery Brokers.

PYFER & CO.,
No 1. Light Street, Baltimore, Md.
January 24, 1853. 20—

LOOK OUT IN DUE TIME!

ON leaving Stanhope, Nash county, N. C., it is offerred for sale at Public Auction, to the highest bidder on Thursday the 30th December, at 12 o'clock, Comment is unnecessary, as the operations of 6 years establish the fact that, it combines many advantages as a House of entertainment, private residence and country business place, &c., having a commodious dwelling, with all necessary out-houses, Store and office rooms, extensive shops, shelters and fixtures, and offers as many advantages to embark in Mercantile and Turpentine operations as any place in North Carolina. The quantity of land attached and terms of sale will be made liberal to suit the purchaser. Any specifications will be furnished by application to DANIEL S. CRENSHAW.
November 7th, 1852. 103—tf.

Tar, Pitch and Turpentine.

WE wish to hire 50 negroes to work in Turpentine in Williamsburg, South Carolina, for which we will pay fair prices, commencing 1st January, 1853. Address us at Stanhope, North Carolina.
CRENSHAW, ELIS & TAYLOR.
November 7th, 1852. 103—tf.

Stop the Rascal!

ON the 29th instant, a man, calling himself differently JOHN WAGONER, and JOHN FOSTER—a small man, not more, probably, than 5 feet 5 inches high, rather dark complected, having a scar over one of his eyes, and small black whiskers, and professing to hail from Raleigh—came to my residence, in Granville, in a state of utter destitution and applied for work on the plantation. I gave him employment and supplied his necessities—but, on the night of Thursday, the 30th, he robbed me of a fine Gold Watch and Chain and absconded.

I will give a liberal reward for the recovery of the watch and the apprehension of the scoundrel.
WM. P. HAWKINS.
Granville county. (five miles from Henderson.)
January 6th, 1853. 15—5t.

Just Received.

15 BBLS. Mercer Potatoes.
300 lbs. Cod Fish, Salmon, Mackerel, Herrings, &c., &c.
5 Doz. Beef Tongues.
50 Boxes Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles.
10 bbls. Family Flour, at
HENRY KIEM'S.

Carpeting.

DRAWING Room and Bed Room Carpets,
Stair Carpets,
Tufted and other rich Hearth Rugs,
Fancy printed Druggets for Crumb Cloths,
Rich fancy Piano and Table Covers.
JAMES McKIMMON.
Oct. 1, 1852. 93—

WILLIAMS. MASON,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
Raleigh, N. C.,

WILL attend the Courts of Chatham and Wake He can be found at his office on the same square with James McKimmon's residence.
January 23d, 1853. 20—1y.

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
RALEIGH, N. C.,

WILL practice in the Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the Counties of Wake, Johnston, and Chatham. He is to be found at the office lately occupied by Hon. Will. H. Haywood, Jr., dec'd.
January 1, 1853. 14—6mw&sw.

CLAUDIUS B. SANDERS,
Smithfield, N. C.,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WILL attend the Courts of Johnston, Wayne and Nash Counties.
January 10th, 1853. 19—w&sw1y.

T. M. ARRINGTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
TARBOROUGH, N. C.
December 10th, 1852. 7—8t pd.

Negroes Wanted.

THE subscriber will pay the highest cash prices for number one young Negroes.
R. D. ATKINSON
Smithfield, Dec. 29th, 1852. 13—tf.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

JAMES McKIMMON,
Fayetteville St., next door to the N. C. Bookstore

HAS in store and is now receiving a full assortment of FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, together with his usual supplies of Groceries, Hardware, Queens-ware, Hats and Caps, which he offers to the public, Wholesale and Retail, on liberal terms, consisting in part of the following:

Printed Cashmere and DeLaines, new and beautiful designs,
Brocade Silks, very rich,
Fancy fig'd and plain do
Plain bl'k and watered do
French Merinos of every shade,
English do do
French and Earlston Ginghams, Fancy and Black and White,
French, English and American Prints of the latest style,
4-4 to 12-4 Tarlton Wool Shawls, all qualities
8-4 to 10-4 Long do do
Black and Mode colors do
Embroidered Linen Cambric Hd'kfs,
Hem Stitch and Tape Bord'd do
Black, White and Fancy Kid Gloves for Ladies, Gentlemen, Misses and children,
Black Nett and Plain Silk do do
Silk and Cotton Hosiery of all kinds,
Merino, Thibbet and Wool Gloves do
Damask Table Diapers, 6-4, 8-4 and 10-4 wide,
Bird Eye, Scotch and Russia Diapers,
Huckaback, Bleached and Brown,
Damask Napkins and Doylies,
Bamsley Sheeting, 6-4 and 12-4 wide, Pillow Case Linen,
Irish Linen, Long Lawn, French Lawn,
Jackonett, Cambric, Plaid and Swiss Muslins, and Nansook do
Plain and Dotted Swiss do
White, Red, Green and Yellow Flannels, in great variety,
Blue and Brown Cotton Shirtings and Sheetings,
Kerseys, Linseys and Osnaburgs,
Cloths, Cassimers and Vestings, a complete assortment.

HATS AND CAPS,

Just to hand a general assortment of Fashionable Fall style for Men, Boys and Children.

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Now opning my usual large supply for Gentlemen, Ladies, Boys, Misses and Children, in great variety. Also, Men's and Boy's heavy Brogans, single and double soles, suitable for the Farmers.

COTTON BAGGING, ROPE AND TWINE.

A large Lot of Gunny, Dundee, and German Bagging, Hemp and Jute Rope and Twine.

GROCERIES.

A complete assortment of Brown, Crushed, Ground and Clarified Sugars,
Java, Laguria and Rio Coffee,
Sugar-House Molasses and Syrup, choice Teas,
Choice Champagne, Maderia, Sherry and Port Wines,
Cognac Brandy and old Monongahela Whiskey,
Cigars of the most approved Brands.
Sept. 21, 1852. 91—1y.

LEATHER FOR SPRING SALES,
At Wholesale and Retail.

WE respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent
Stock of Leather and Findings,
for the Spring Trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment South of New York, and for less price than they can be had even there, expenses of travelling, freight, &c., considered.

All of our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole case or package, and the advantage of receiving Leather regularly from our own Tannery, places it in our power to sell Goods as above stated. Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock an examination, and we believe we shall be able to please, both as to price and quality. Below we enumerate some of the leading articles, viz:

20 dozen of Crawford's Calf Skins (this maker had the premium awarded to him at the World's Fair held in London in 1851.)
40 doz. French Skins, best quality,
40 " American Calf Skins,
90 " Lining and Binding Skins,
10 " Morocco Skins.
800 Sides Oak Tanned and Hemlock Sole Leather,
50 " Band Leather,
Lasts, Boot-Trees, Shoe and Boot Maker's Tools of every kind, Tanner's and Currier's Tools.

Also, Sewed Brogans of our own manufacture, warranted to give satisfaction, and many other articles, too numerous to mention, at No. 21 Old street, apposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery. F. A. & R. H. FORD,

N. B. We pay the highest price in cash for Green and Dried Hides delivered to us at our Store.
Petersburg, May 5, 1852. 52—tf.

STATE of North Carolina,—WAKE CO.

John M. Fleming, Adm'r. of Haywood Roles, *vs.* heirs at law of Haywood Roles deceased—Petition to make Real Estate assets. In Court of Pleas and Quarter sessions. November Sessions, 1852.

This petition coming on to be heard, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the children and heirs of James L. Roles, late of Arkansas, are non-residents of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court that advertisement be made in the North Carolina *Standard*, a newspaper published in the City of Raleigh, for six weeks successively, notifying the said non-resident Defendants to be and appear before the Justices of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Wake, at the Court House in the City of Raleigh, on the 3rd Monday of February next, and then and there to answer or demur to the allegations set forth in said petition, otherwise it will be heard *exparte* as to them and judgment *pro confesso* granted.

Witness, James T. Marriott, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the 3rd Monday of November, 1852.
JAMES T. MARRIOTT, *Clerk.*
January 1853. (Pr. Adv. $562½.) 955—6w.

Tombs, Monuments, Head-Stones, &c

THE Subscriber having been North and purchased a large assortment of Italian and American MARBLE for *Monuments, Tombs*, and *Headstones*, and *Hearth, paint stones, slabs* for *Soda Founts, Baker's Slabs*, and Nova Scotia *grindstones*, solicits the patronage of the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country. He invites the citizens to call and see his monuments, tomb and head stones and drafts, or send their orders, which will be punctually attended to.

The subscriber has been in business in this place sixteen years, and you can refer to any of the citizens of Raleigh.

His Marble-Yard is ten minutes' walk from the State House, at the South-East Corner of the Graveyard.

The subscriber has examined the Northern prices, and has no hesitation in saying he can do work on as reasonable terms as any.
WILLIAM STRONACH.
Raleigh, Sept. 6, 1852. 85—1y.

Encourage Home Industry,
BY PATRONIZING THE
Machine Shop and Foundry of
STAFFORD, CLARK & DIXON,
Who Manufacture all Sizes of
Horse Power and Threshing Machines,
(BOTH PORTABLE AND STATIONARY;)
STRAW-CUTTERS OF VARIOUS PATTERNS,
WHEAT FANS,
Mill and Factory Gear, Saw and Grist Mill Irons, Bark Mills, Wool Carding Machines, Edge Tools, &c., &c.
Address Snow Camp, Alamance County, N. C.
October 25th, 1852. 101—8t.

HOTEL FOR SALE!

THE subscriber not being well acquainted with the business of keeping a Hotel, and wishing to turn his attention to farming entirely—now offers for sale his Hotel, situated in the Town of Wilson, on the W. & R R. Road and the Greenville & Raleigh Plankroad. The Hotel is just complete and well arranged for the business; together with all other neecessary out buildings, with a good run of custom, both from the Plank and Rail-road, and with a stage line now running from this place to Washington. Terms of sale made easy; for further particulars apply to the subscriber at Wilson, N. C.
JOHN W. FARMER.
December 29th, 1862. 13—6t.

R. F. LESTER,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
PETERSBURG, Va.

WILL give his personal attention to the sale of all kinds of Produce and to Forwarding Goods, &c. Attends particularly to forwarding Tobacco and other Produce to Richmond.

REFER TO—Hon. A. W Venable, and Dr. G. A. Wilson, Granville, Mr. W. L. Pomeroy, Raleigh.
November 4, 1852. —2m.

P. BUSBEE & BROTHER, have removed their Law office from the Court House to the old "Henry Cannon office" owned by Willis Scott Esq., corner of Wilmington and Martin streets.
Raleigh, Jan. 13, 1853. 17—9t.

NOVELTY WORKS,
WEST ST., RALEIGH, NORTH-CAROLINA,
SILAS BURNS, PROPRIETOR,
BUILDER OF
Steam Engines & General Machinist.

THE above establishment has been in successful operation about one year, and has turned out some of the best STEAM ENGINES and SAW MILLS that have ever operated in this or any other State.

Orders are solicited for Steam Engines and Saw Mills, Mill Gearing and Machinery of every discription to be completed during the Summer and Fall. The improved condition of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road will enable me to fill with dispatch and punctuality all orders after the 1st of July.

The following certificate will show the character of the work executed at the above Works:

AUBRY, Cumberland, May 15, 1852.

Mr. SILAS BURNS,

Dear Sir: Our Engine and Mills, made at your shops, have been at work nearly two months, and fully meet our expectations. The ENGINE, as to FINISH and STRENGTH, PERFORMANCE and DURABILITY, is inferior to none in the State of the same class made here or elsewhere. The MILLS run with a smoothness and speed truly astonishing. In ordinary sawing we cut in a common sized log, 1 foot in 3¾ seconds or 16 feet per minute. We have run, however, through an 18 feet log in 32 seconds or at the rate of 33 feet per minute, by running to the top speed we fully believe we can cut 40 feet per minute. The only objection we have heard urged is, it takes two many hands to haul up logs and carry away lumber. Yours, &c.,
JONES & BARBEE.
June 2, 1852. 59

"Eagle Hotel," Chapel Hill, for Sale

THE Proprietress of this well known and profitable establishment, having realized a sufficient income to warrant her in resuming the quiet of a private life, offers to the public generally the opportunity of bidding for its advantages.

The citizens of the State are so well acquainted with the advantages of its position, that but few remarks are necessary to complete their information.

The Hotel itself possesses all the requirments of room and comfort, which its purchasers can desire. It has capacity for the accommodation of one hundred and fifty boarders, and the recent and rapid growth of the University, adjacent, makes it an easy matterto possess such or even a greater number of students.

In addition to this, the frequent travel through Chapel Hill gives the Hotel, (being the only one in the place) a transient custom equal to any in the State.

The lots and stables adjoining are extensive and commodious, and the country-market supplies abundantly and on profitable terms much of its provisions.

The terms of sale require one third of the price to be paid on taking possession. A note, with safe security and time of payment suited to the convenience of the purchaser, are the reasonable demands for the remainder.

If further information be desired concerning the inducements to purchase, the President of the University or any other resident of the village, will furnish it.

Possession can be obtained at any time, after the 1st of May. Apply to ANNE S. HILLIARD.
Chapel Hill, N. C. Feb. 27, 1851. 33—

N. C. Mutual Life Insurance Company,
OFFICE RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company continues to insure the lives of all healthy White persons and Slaves.

The greatest risk taken on a single life is $5000. Slaves are insured for a term of one to five years for 3ds their value.

OFFICERS.

Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, President,
Wm. D. Haywood, Vice President,
James F. Jordan, Secretary,
Wm. H. Jones, Treasurer,
Perrin Busbee, Attorney,
Dr. Wm. H. McKee, Examining Physician
J. Hersman, General Agent.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

Blanks and Pamphlets, showing the plan of operation of the Company, may be had on application at the Office, or any of the Agencies. All letters on business should be addressed to JAMES F. JORDAN,
Secretary.
April 28, 1850. 51—

Baltimore Piano Manufactory.

Important Improvement.—Etastic Universal Touch

WISE & BROTHER, Manufacturers of Boudoir Square and Grand Pianos, request those wanting a first-rate Instrument—one that Ladie's can perform on with the greatest possible advantage, that is chaste of style, of superlative touch and tone, that will stand in concert tune, and last a life time, to call and see for themselves a sample Instrument at the Agent's office—Dr. W. R. Scott's.

These Instruments are more in general use in the City among the first critics of art and science, and to whom we have the honor of referring. See the manufacturer's circulars, which may be obtained of the Agent. All Instruments warranted five years.

J. J. WISE & BRO.
Dr. W. R. SCOTT, Agent.
Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1850. 20—6m.

MRS. WOLTERING

RESPECTFULLY announces to the Ladies of Raleigh and surrounding country that she is now receiving her FALL and WINTER STOCK of FANCY GOODS, embracing China goods, fine iron-stone dinnersetts, tea-setts, and cups and saucers as fine as ever brought to this City.

Also, GROCERIES of every description. MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c., which will be sold low for cash.

Just Received, a fresh supply of CONFECTIONARIES.

Thankful for past favors, she solicits a continuance the same.
WILHELMINA WOLTERING.
Raleigh, Sept. 12th, 1851. 90 —

D. G. BRIGGS,
COMMISSION MERCHANT.
RALEIGH, N. C.

WILL give strict attention to the sale or forwarding of all produce or Merchandise entrusted to his care.

REFERENCES.

Wm. Boylan, Geo W. Mordecai, } Raleigh, N. C.
Col. A. Joyner, John Campbell, } Weldon, N. C.
McIllwaine Brownly & Co., Patterson & Cooper, } Petersburg, Va.
J. C. Wilson & Co., DeRosset & Brown, } Wilmington.
August 8th, 1852. 932—

Pleasant Grove Male Academy.
WAKE FOREST, N. C.
WILLIAM M. CRENSHAW, A. B., Principal.

THE next session of this Institution will commence on the 2nd Monday in January next. The Academy is situated about 1 1-2 miles from Forestville.

No deduction for loss of time, except in case of protracted sickness. Board can be had at $6 50 per month, including washing, lights and fuel. Tuition from $7 to $15 per session. For further particulars address
DR. W. HARTSFIELD,
Forestville, Wake County, N. C.
November 8th, 1852. 104—t15J.

☞ The Weekly Register and the Spirit of the Age will copy.

DAN RIVER INSTITUTE.

THE Spring session of this school will commence on MONDAY the 10th of January.

☞ Board and Tuition as heretofore.
A. C. LINDSEY,
Yanceyville, Dec. 8th, 1852. 9—3t.

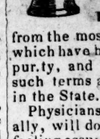
2000 LBS. cut nails and finishing brads.
1 bale ex. et. Oznaburg.
J. BROWN.
Dec. 7, 1852. 6—

MERINO Under Shirts, Drawers, Gents' Hosiery Stocks and Cravats. Large lot just received a Harding's CLOTHING EMPORIUM.
November 1st, 1852. 102—

To Rent.

THE Store now occupied by Henry B. Hayes in the market square. Apply to J. M. TOWLES, or WM. STRONACK.
Raleigh, January 5th, 1853. 15—1m.

FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, &C.
WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.,



ARE now receiving large additions to their stock of
Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals
PAINTS, OILS, DYESTUFFS,
Window Glass, Perfumery, &c, &c
from the most reliable Houses in the Northern Cities, which have been purchased with an eye single to their purity, and are offered for sale at such prices and on such terms as shall compare favorably with any house in the State.

Physicians, Country Merchants, and Dealers generally, will do well to give us a call before purchasing, feeling assured we shall not fail to please both in point of price and quality.

Orders promptly attended to, and particular attention given to packing and forwarding.

Family Medicines and Prescriptions compounded at all hours of the day and night, by a competent person with neatness and despatch.

We tender our most sincere thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country for the long and liberal patronage we have received, and trust by untiring zeal and energy to please in the prosecution of our business, to merit its continuance.
Raleigh, April 28. 1851. 94—

According to the Crops.

WHEN corn and fodder are scarce, board for horses *is* high—but, when plenty, board *comes down;* the past being a good crop year, I have reduced my charges, to take effect, from and after to-day, (Jan. 1,) as follows:

A horse will be boarded, and well taken care of by experienced Ostlers, at the very reduced price of $9 per month, if paid in advance quarterly; if payment be delayed till the end of the quarter, $10,50 will be charged; and if delayed to the end of the year, $12,50 will be the charge, per month—and no variation. Horses boarded by the day at 75 cents.

Mr. J. H. Bunch, having taken an interest in the Stables, will be found in attendance, overlooking the business thereof, and thus giving assurance, that "every horse shall have his" fill, and good *cheer.*

Buggies, Carriages, with good horses, always on hand for hire.

A deduction of one half will be made for the absent days of horses.

Every care will be taken of horses, carriages and harness, but, I will not be responsible for unavoidable accidents. JERE. NIXON.
Jan. 1, 1853. 14—1m.

MILTON FACTORY AND MILL.

J. B. BARRETT & J. D. NEWSOM, Having purchased Mr. Thomas W. Holden's interest in the Milton Cotton Factory and Mills Lands, Tenements, and debts due the Firm of Barrett, Newsom & Holden, will continue the Manufacturing and Milling business.

They are now putting in operation a set of Woolen Machinery, for the purpose of manufacturing
WOOLEN GOODS,
and will also have two good CARDING MACHINES in order the ensuing season, which will not only afford a market for the sale of Wool, but enable planters to get
Domestic Woolens, Cotton Goods,
and also Wool Rolls of the first quality.

They have in their employment the most experienced mechanics, and will endeavor to merit public patronage.
BARRETT & NEWSOM.
Milton, March 25, 1851. 41—tf.

Important to Millers & Mill Owners

THE Undersigned would respectfully inform those engaged in the Milling Business in N. C., that he keeps constantly on hand, and will supply at the shortest notice, that almost invaluable article
YOUNG'S IMPROVED PATENT
SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE.

The only Machine of the kind that has stood the *test* and given satisfaction to the public. It has surplanted every Smut Machine yet offered in the State, more or less of which has been taken down to make room for it. The public need fear no imposition, as there are now some 280 Machines running in N. C.; and I wish to offer no other references than the gentlemen who are using them, whose expectations have been more than realized in their performance. It not only thoroughly cleanses the Wheat of smut, but also purifies it of all other substances, almost to perfection. It takes up but 4 feet square in the Mill, and requires but little power. It is warranted for five years against breaking or wearing out, and also to retain its cleaning qualities for that time.

There are a number of these Machines through which 100,000 bushels of Wheat have been cleaned, and they have never been out of order one day.

There was awarded to it the Premium at the Maryland State Fair, and a Premium with a Silver Medal, at the Fair of the Maryland Institute, at Baltimore, last Fall.

Address the Subscriber at South Lowell Mills, Orange county, N. C. JOHN A. McMANNEN.
December 21, 1850. 15—tf.

NEW FIRM AND NEW GOODS.

SELBY & MURRAY,
One Door Above, P. F. PESCUD'S Drug Store,
No 12, Fayetteville Street.

ARE now receiving and opening their Fall and Winter Stock of choice Goods, which is large and well selected, bought entirely for Cash, and will be sold at prices which will not fail to suit the purchaser. The Stock consists in part of the following:

Super Black Gro de Rhine Silks, Col'd do.,
French Printed DeLaines and Cashmeres,
French and German Merinoes, Black Bombazine, do Alapaccas, French Worked Collars,
Gents and Ladies Kid Gloves,
Bonnets and Tafeta Ribbons,
Silk Leghorn and other kinds of Bonnets,
150 Pieces English and American Prints,
Jaconet, Swiss, Mull and Cross Barred Muslins,
Silk and Cotton Hosiery.
A great vartety of Shawls,
Cloth and Cassimeres and Vestings.
And a general assortment of Goods for Men's wear
September, 1852. 91—

State of North Carolina, Ashe County.

Superior Court of Equity, Fall Term, 1852. Noah Long and others, *vs.* Daniel Jones and others. Bill for an injunction.

In this case it appearing that the defendants, Baker Ballew and wife Lucy and Eli Maxwell, are non-residents of this State. It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the 'Weekly North Carolina Standard' for six weeks, notifying the said non-residents to appear at our next Superior Court of Equity, for the county of Ashe, at the Court House in Jefferson, on the second Monday in March next, then and there to plead and answer or demur to the plaintiff's bill, or judgment *pro confsso* will be entered against them and the cause set for hearing.

Witness, QUINCY F. NEAL, Clerk and Master of our said Court, at office the 18th day of September, 1852.
QUINCY F. NEAL, C. M. E.
Oct. 14, 1852. (pr. adv. $5 62½.) 942—w6w.

State of North Carolina, Granville Co.

In Equity, Fall Term, 1852. Maurice S. Hart, Ex'r. *vs.* Nancy Hart and others. Original Bill.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants James Hart, Wm. P. Strum, Theo. Hudson and Polly Ann his wife, and Thomas B. Barnett, adm'r of Jno. G. Hart, dec'd., reside beyond the limits of this State; it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard, for six weeks successively, for the said defendants to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held in the Court-House, in the town of Oxford, on the first Monday of March next, and plead, answer or demur to the said Bill, otherwise the same will be taken as confessed by them and heard exparte.

Witness, James M. Wiggins, Clerk and Master of the said Court, at office, the first Monday of September, A. D., 1852. JAS. M. WIGGINS, C. M. E.
October 6, 1852. [Pr. adv. $5,62½.] 941—6w.

MONEY LOST.

LOST, by the subscriber, on Friday last, in Raleigh, two *Fifty Dollar Bills* of the Bank of the State of North Carolina. The said bills are new, dated the 1st January, 1852, and are believed to be numbers 265 and 266—letter A.

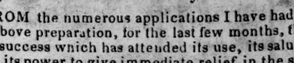
The public are cautioned against taking these bills, as they are my property.

The subscriber will be thankful for any information which will lead to the recovery of his money.
J. E. ALLEN.
Jan. 10, 1853. 16—tf.

MUSIC! MUSIC!! MUSIC!!!

JUST received at the North Carolina Music Store a new and beautiful lot of Rosewood Pianos, with 6, 6¼, 9¾ and 7 octaves, selected by myself and which are warranted for five years. They are of superior tune, being the Iron Frame, which will last longer than those made with wooden frames and stand better in tune, which I will sell at low prices.
K. W. PETERSILIA.
Oct. 18, 1852. 97—

Quinton Utley's Tooth-Ache Drops.
FOR THE CURE OF THE TOOTHACHE.



One of the Greatest Discoveries of the 19th Century!

FROM the numerous applications I have had for the above preparation, for the last few months, the uniform success which has attended its use, its salutary effects, its power to give immediate relief in the severest cases of Toothache, I have been induced to offer it to those who may be afflicted; with the utmost confidence in its virtue, and the full belief that it will subdue and give entire relief to the severest toothache without the slightest injury to the tooth. I have got (and can get,) numerous testimonials of its efficacy—some from distinguished gentlemen, and all from as reliable persons as are in the State, a publication of which I deem unnecessary at this time, as one of these Drops when tried in an aching tooth will be worth more to the manufacturer and the patient, than all the certificates from great men that could be procured.

The preparation is known only to myself. Every phial is carefully put up by my own hands in the City of Raleigh and labelled with directions for use, and may be found at IRA BECKWITH'S Store, on Fayetteville St. a few doors North of the Yarbrough House, and opposite Lawrence's Hotel, where it will be constantly kept for sale either by the wholesale or retail. Also for sale by the retail at Jone's Drug Store, Sycamore street, Petersburg, Va., and at Andrew Bett's Store, Wake County, N. C. Retail price 50 cts. per Bottle—liberal deduction made when taken by the quantity.

To all who may have the toothache—try it, and then it will need no puffing.

All orders from a distance promptly attended to by Mr. Beckwith or myself.
QUINTON UTLEY.
Raleigh, September 7, 1852. 86—1y.

NEW BOOKS.

LIFE and Correspondence of Lord Jeffrey, by Lord Cockburn, one of the Judges of the Court of Session in Scotland.

Annual of Scientific Discovery; or Year-Book of Facts in Science and art for 1852.

The Power of Christian Benevolence illustrated in the Life and Labors of Mary Lyon.

Austria in 1848-'49, containing a full account of the Revolution in Hungary, and Historical Sketches of the Austrian Government and Provinces of the Empire, by Wm. H. Stiles, Late Charge D'Affairs of the U. S. at Court of Vienna.

The Constitutions of the several States of the Union and United States, including the Declaration of Independence and articles of Confederation.

Horse-Shoe Robinson, a tale of the tory ascendency, by Jno. P. Kennedy, author of the "Swallow Barn," 1 vol. 2 vo., uniform with the Swallow Barn.

Courtesy, Manners and Habits, by George Winfred Hervey.

Hand Book of the English language, by R. G. Latham M. D., F. R. S.

Queechy, by the author of the 'Wide, Wide World.'

Pyrmhurst, his Wanderings and ways of thinking, by Donald McLeod.

Romanism at Home; Kirwan's Letters to Chief Justice Taney. Brace's Hungary in 1851.

Lady Pfeiffer's voyage round the World.

Norris's Hand Book for Locomotive Engineers and Machinists. Poems by Matilda.

Ban Gauthier's Book of Ballads.

For sale by W. L. POMEROY.

Historical Sketches of North Carolina,
FROM 1584 TO 1851.

COMPILED from Original Records, Official Documents and Traditional Sketches, &c., &c, by JOHN H WHEELER, late Treasurer of the State.

Extract from the University Magazine, (May number):

"A most liberal expenditure of time and substance has been made by a native citizen of North Carolina to supply the young men just coming on the stage of action with a portion of knowledge to them peculiar and important. He has furnished reminiscenes, refreshing to all which increase our pleasures at home and abroad."

Extract from George Bancroft, Historian of the United States:

"There are many separate pieces of information and valuable documents, which of themselves are worth the price of this work; which can be found no where else."

This work is valuable to members and others as containing the accurate returns of the population of each County, and is for sale by
W. L. POMEROY.
Raleigh, N. C., October 4th, 1852. 97—

NEW BOOKS.

HILDRETH'S History of the United States, 6th and concluding volume;

Mysteries, or Glimpses of the Supernatural, containing accounts of the Salem Witchcraft;

The Cock-Lane Ghost, Rochester Rappings; the Stratford Mysteries, &c. &c.; by Charles W. Elliott;

Pierre, or the Ambiguities; by Herman Mellville;

A Buck Eye Abroad, or Wanderings in Europe and in the Orient; by Samuel S. Cox;

Mental Alchemy—a treatise on the Mind, Nervous System, Psychology, Magnetism, Mesmerism, and Diseases; by B. Brown William s, . D.

The Mother at Home; by John S. C. Abbott. very greatly improved and enlarged, with numerous engravings. For sale by H. D. TURNER.
At the N. C. Bookstore.
Raleigh, August 16, 1852. — 79

A COLLEGE TO BUILD.

THE Trustees of Normal College will receive Sealed Proposals till 1 o'clock on the 16th of Febuary for the erection of a College building.

The diameter of the building will be 340 feet, average height 28 feet, No. of rooms 25. The building must be constructed of the best bricks, and finished with good materials. Proposals will be received for the brick-work and Carpenter's work separately or together. The workmen will board themselves and find all material. For specifications apply to B. Craven, at the College.

The Board of Trustees will also meet on the same day to locate the buildings and lay off the grounds. The whole Board is requested to attend.
C. H. WILEY, *Ex-officio Secretary*
Of the Board of Trustees.
January 18th, 1853. 19—t16Feb.

HENRY KIEM'S
North of Yarbrough's and opposite Lawrence's Hotel
RALEIGH, N. C.

JUST RECEIVED and for sale at the lowest cash prices, the following articles, to-wit:

3 Barrels of Mackerel,
2 do. New Lard,
4 do. Irish Potatoes,
6 do. Assorted Crackers,
2 do. Pulverized Sugar,
3 do. Clarified do.
2 do. Crushed do.
800 lbs. Goshen Butter,
800 " Cheese,
Rio, Laguira, and Java Coffee,
Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles,
5000 Black Principe Cegars, Regalia, Havana, &c. &c. &c. &c.
January 2, 1852. 18—tf.

GENERAL AGENCY.

THE undersigned offers his services as Agent for the transaction of any business in the City of Raleigh, at the Public Departments, the Banks, Insurance Offices, &c.

He may be found at the office of the Secretary of State. All letters addressed to him will be promptly attended to, and his charges will be moderate and satisfactory. RUFUS H. PAGE.

REFERENCES:
Gov. D. S. Reid, Wm. Hill, *Sec'y. State*, D. W. Courts *Pub. Treas.* Wm. J. Clarke, *Comp't. of State*, E B. Freeman, *Clerk Sup Court*, Geo. W. Mordecai *Prest. of ank of the State*, Wm. H. Jones, *Cash'r Bank of Cape Fear*, W. W. Vass, *Treas. R. & G R. R.*
Raleigh, Dec., 18, 1851. 14—tf

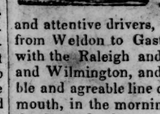
SWAIM'S JUSTICE.
THE NORTH CAROLINA JUSTICE.

CONTAINING a summary statement of the Statutes and common Law of this State, together with the decisions of the Supreme Court, and all the most approved forms and precedents relating to the office and duty of a Justice of the Peace, and other public officers, according to modern practice, by Benjamin Swaim, second edition, revised and corrected. For sale by
HENRY D. TURNER.
January 11, 1853. 16—

Still Better.

ANOTHER box of that celebrated Oronoko Brand of chewing Tobacco. Received this day by
H. D. TURNER.
December 14, 1852. 6—

New Stage Line
FROM WELDON TO GASTON.



THE travelling public are informed that a new line of four horse Troy, with Coaches stocked with fine Teams, and provided with skillful and attentive drivers, has been recently put on the route from Weldon to Gaston, running daily in connection with the Raleigh and Gaston, Seaboard and Roanoke, and Wilmington, and R. R. Roads, By this comfortable and agreable line of Stages, passengers leaving Portsmouth, in the morning, reach Weldon in time to take the Stage for Gaston, where they connect with the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, and arrive at Raleigh the same evening; and passengers leaving Raleigh in the morning, arrive at Sledges or Gaston in time to take the Stage for Weldon, and arrive at Weldon in time to take the cars for Portsmouth, Norfolk, Baitimore, Philadelphia, New York, &c. &c. The